The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1895. NO. 13

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockeille	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon,	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6.21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A M.	A. M.	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3,38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Pass. No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a,m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

LAWRENCE'S REMINISCENSES OF LINCOLN.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, the veteran legislator from Washington county, whose overland journey from Harrisburg to his home at the close of the last session was mentioned in a recent issue of the ITEM has a wonderful store of reminiscences on which he frequently draws to the delight and entertainment of his admiring circle of friends. The following stories of Lincoln he related recently:

"I have heard Webster, Clay and Benton speak. Calhoun was the only one of those four great leaders whom I have not heard. I have seen and talked with Abraham Lincoln, and was in the Chicago convention when he was first nominated for President. I shall never forget that scene. I never saw one like it. The people were wild. Men's hats and women's bonnets were flying in the air. Judge David Davis and old Peter Fnnk, of Illinois, hugged each other on the stage. The New York men were shedding tears at the defeat of Seward, whom I heard placed in nomination by William M. Evarts. I first met Lincoln when he spoke in the House of Representatives when on his way to Washington. It wasn't much of a speech, but no wonder, for he had just heard that day of the plan to assassinate him at Baltimore. In 1863, just after the battle of Chancelorsville, I went with Senator Edgar Cowan to the White House to see him. We were told he was at the War Department with Secretary Stanton. We started there and met him on the way. He had a shawl over his shoulders, his head was drooped, and it was plain that he was greatly depressed. Although he knew us both, he passed without a word. We stood looking after him and pitied him from the bottom of our hearts.

"Two young men, Lewis and Vincent Calvin, from Fallowfield township, Washington county, enlisted in Ringgold's cavalry. Their mother, a patriotic woman, not only sent two sons to the army, but contributed freely of her means to the cause. In 1863 Vincent died of typhoid fever in Virginia. His brother John went and brought the body home, contracted the disease, and died in a few days. Then Lewis took sick and was brought to the hospital in Washington. His mother heard I was going to Washington and asked me to call and see him. I did so. The physician in charge said Lewis would never be fit for service again, but that he could not discharge him without an order from the War Department. I asked to write a statement of Colvin's condition and then took it to Secretary Stanton. "I can't discharge him," he said. "I had a bad cough last winter, and every body said I would die, but I am all right again, and I hope your friend will be soon." I was mad and went right to Mr. Lincoln, and told him the whole story, and of the mother's patriotism, and how she had lost two sons and would lose Lewis if he was not discharged. I shall never forget him as he sat swinging one leg over the arm of his chair. He took the doctor's letter, and standing at a high desk, wrote across it: "Let Mr. Colvin be discharged. A. Lincoln," I have that letter yet. That day Colvin was discharged and I brought him home. He lived until 1893, but his health was never restored.

Continuing his narrative concerning President Lincoln, Mr. Lawrence said:

"I have heard a great deal about Mr. Lincoln's stories, but he never told me any. I never saw him when he didn't seem depressed, and I always pitied him. Judge Davis, his law partner, I knew very well, and he told me many stories of their practice, of his plain, simple manners, his wonderful faculty of mingling with the common people, his great powers of presenting his cases to the court and the jury. Davis idolized Lincoln. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, the ablest of all the war Governors, and the man who had to fight the Knights of the Golden Circle, told me much of Lincoln. Once he was with him when a delegation of New England Abolitionists came down upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation. They said people should know what they were fighting for. They knew he was busy, they said, so they had taken the liberty to draw up a proclamation for him. Would he hear it? "Oh, certainly," Lincoln said. It was as long as the moral law, full of whereases, and referred to every proclamation emancipating slaves ever since the beginning of time. There was silence when they finished. Finally one said: "What do you think of it, Mr. Lincoln?" "It reminds me of something that once happened in the Sangamon valley," said Mr. Lincoln, and then he told a story more forcible than elegant, perhaps, which wound up with, "there's a great deal of it, but it's very thin." The delegation saw the point, folded up their proclamation and left without a word."

Does it Pay?

The most important question that a man about to commit crime, could ask himself, and one that rarely, if ever, is taken into consideration, is: "Does it pay?" The history of all crime and criminals conclusively demonstrates that it does not pay to do wrong. A stolen dollar never yielded real pleasure to any man. When in the very height of the enjoyments his ill-gotten gains have purchased the fear of detection enters a man's heart and he is made miserable. At any moment the strong arm of the law may be laid upon him, and disgrace, publicity and the penitentiary follow. For the pleasures of an hour he has sacrificed all that is dear in life, honor, friends, character, manhood. Even in the higher walks of life this holds true. Men engaged in large business enterprises who become dissatisfied with honest profits or reasonable incomes, branch out into hazardous undertakings; the greed for gold blinds them to the often dishonest methods adopted to acquire vaster possessions, until they have overstepped the purely legitimate, and become entangled in the meshes of dishonest practices; and if failure and disgrace do not follow, the condemnation of an honest public opinion attaches to them, and they are considered no less a thief than the more unfortunatd brother who steals but a few dollars and gets caught in the act. Without attempting to define what constitutes honesty or dishonesty, the difference between the man who steals millions, and the wretch who steals a coat, or a few dollars, we will ask the latter, "Does it pay? Has the game been worth the efforts put forth to bag it? Aside from its moral aspect, does it pay to be dishonest?" The history of all the outlaws, train-wreckers, burglars, forgers, or the ordinary overcoat or door-mat thief proves conclusively that it does not. Where is there one to-day who has profited by his stealings? He is not known. A man may for months, even years, carry on a thieving existence. He may enjoy all the pleasures his ill-gotten wealth can purchase in seeming security for a time, but he is sure to fall in the end, and the pleasures of the past will fade away before the stern penalty, the punishment that must follow crime. How much happier and pleasanter, how much more comfort and ease, and that which money cannot buy, liberty, there would be by pursuing some honest industry, however small the remuneration; surrounded by family, respected, loved and honored by friends, and be able to look the world in the face conscious of being the highest and greatest of all God's creatures, an honest man.

There is not a man behind these walls, if he be possessed of the least insight into the beauties of an honest character who for a moment doubts this. Then who can have a desire to continue a dishonest life? Does it pay?—*Prison Mirror.*

"There is no such thing as law," was the surprising and comforting peice of information given by Gov. Clarke of Arkansas to the graduates of the law department of the Arkansas University last week. The Governor had but just presented diplomas to the young men, which the recipients might naturally suppose were evidence that they knew some law, as a result of several years of study. Gov. Clarke explained that there were rules accepted as law, but these were so complex in principle as to render the law a myth. Ninety per cent. of appealed cases could be decided either way, he averred, and lawyers on the bench very frequently divide on the question of what is the law.

Evaporated potatoes is the latest preserved food product of the Pacific coast. A Washington concern engaged in the business of preparing evaporated apples and prunes has been experimenting with potatoes and finds that, prepared in this way, they will keep good for an indefinite time and retain practically all their food value.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at *the extremely low rate* of $50.75 from New York, $49.25 from Philadelphia, $47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, $47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired

A special train of Pulman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.1 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparativly small cost.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

—"Many of the citizens of Rainsville, Indiand are never without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house," says Jacob Brown, the leading merchant of the place. This remedy has proven of so much value for colds, croup and whooping cough in children that few mothers who know its worth are willing to be without it. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In Mexico two substitute jurymen act with the regular jury so that sudden illness will not affect the virdict.

The railroad across Siberia will be four thousand miles long when finished. The two sections now operated are 761 miles long.

The natives of Sumatra have a visiting card consisting of a piece of wood about a foot long, decorated with a bunch of straw and a knife.

There are only four days each year in which the sun and clock time exactly correspond. April 15 was one of those days. The other three are June 14, Sept. 1 and Dec. 24.

The production of aluminum has increased from 150 pounds in 1884 to 239,629 pounds last year. During this time the price has dropped from $9 a pound to about 70 cents.

It is reported that at some of the markets in Minnesota wheat five and six years old has been brought in by farmers, the owners saying they would hold all intermediate crops.

Perhaps one of the very oddest monuments is the tablet in a Berkshire church in memory of a soldier who had his left leg taken off "by the above ball," the actual ball being inserted at the top.

The two postoffices in the United States most widely separated from each other are those at Key West, Fla., and Ounalaska, Alaska. They are 6271 miles apart, and yet a two-cent stamp will carry a letter from the one to the other as readily as from New York to Brooklyn.

In India a certain regiment with 5610 men was placed under observation. They were divided into free drinkers, moderate drinkers and abstainers. It was found that the deaths of the former were forty-four per thousand, of the moderate drinkers twenty-three per thousand, and of the abstainers only eleven per thousand.

A man in Unionville, Mo., claims that saltpetre is an infallible cure for snake bite, and cites personal experience in support of his claim. There is a feeling in the neighborhood, however, that he is an agent of the Prohibitionists.

A great proportion of the cucumber pickles used in the east are grown in one Maine county. Over 160 acres are given up to pickle growing in the vicinity of the town of Camden. The crop is a profitable one, usually yielding an income of $100 to $150 an acre.

A veterinary surgeon in Van Buren, Me., was called a few days ago to find the reason and remedy for an odd hard bunch on a horse's shoulder. He lanced the swelling and found in the centre of it a silver dime. The corner grocery clubs are now busy with the question, How did it get there?

A whiskered Westerner from Alma Kan., was arrested in Kansas City a few days ago for bellicose bearing in the public streets, and was found to be carrying in his pockets a pistol, a pair of brass knuckles, and a copy each of the Old and New Testament. He declared he was a good church member in his own town.

The proverbial needle in a haystack was found by a cow in Watertown, S. D., a week ago. The cleverness of the animal's performance of the hitherto though impossible feat is perhaps marred because of the fact that she was not hunting for it. The unfortunate animal found the needle with her tongue while munching feed, but a veterinary surgeon removed it without serious injury to her.

THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Opening of the Third Biennial Convention in London.

POLYGLOT TEMPERANCE PETITION

Miss Frances E. Willard, of the United States, President of the Union, Presided and Delivered the Opening Address---Lady Henry Somerset, President of the National British Association, Spoke.

The third biennial convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union opened in Queen's Hall in London, England, at 9.30 a. m. with a prayer-meeting led by Mrs. Charles Archibald, President of the Maritime Provinces W. C. T. U. of Canada. At 10 a. m. the convention was called to order by the President, Miss Frances E. Willard, of the United States. After the transaction of routine business, including the appointment of committees, the address of welcome was delivered by Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Woman's Temperance Association. Miss Frances E. Willard then addressed the meeting.

After remarks of a congratulatory nature, Miss Willard discussed the question of the final presentation of the polyglot petition to the various Governments, expressing the hope that the entire work of presentation might be concluded by the close of 1896. She also spoke of the desire of the American members of the W. C. T. U. to see the union become more and more an international institution, and of the satisfaction with which the growing interest in England and Canada in the work is viewed.

Miss Willard's address was received with prolonged cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., and the audience finally gave vent to their enthusiasm in song, the English portion of the gathering rising to their feet and singing a part of "God Save the Queen."

Lady Henry Somerset read a petition signed by Miss Willard on behalf of the convention, which it is intended to have presented to Parliament if possible asking that legislation be enacted to further the prevention of inebriety.

Walter S. B. McLaren, M. P., delivered an address urging the convention to place the question of female suffrage at the head and front of their programme.

Miss Willard moved that the convention record the opposition of the union to all forms of lawless punishment, especially torturing and lynching, pledging its utmost efforts to cause such acts to cease everywhere.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD AND LADY SOMERSET.

(Most prominent representatives from America and England at the World's W. C. T. U. biennial convention in London.

A MAD MOTHER'S CRIME.

Mrs. Danford Gillis Poisons Her Three Children and Herself.

Mrs. Danford Gillis, aged thirty-eight years, gave strychnine to three of her six children and herself at her home north of Shellsburg, Iowa. All are now dead.

She had been under treatment for insanity in Indiana. Her husband and her mother, Mrs. Noyes, had arranged to take her to the Independence Insane Hospital in a few days. She had threatened several times to leave home on the 18th of June, but the family thought nothing of the threats, knowing her demented condition. Her husband is a prosperous farmer and was working when the deed was committed.

She left two children in the house and started with the third, aged four, in her arms from the house. The two were found dead on the ground.

A Big Town Six Days Old.

Excitement over the gold discoveries in the western part of Oklahoma Territory is growing rapidly. The town of Golden, after being started six days, had 2000 inhabitants, and there were then three other big camps. On the hills were found a number of skeletons and the remnants of a camp. Nearby was inscribed on a stone, "Gold found here in 1870."

15,530,268 School Children.

Dr. William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, shows in his report for 1894 that the total number of pupils in all schools was 15,530,268, an increase over the number in the previous year of more than 450,000.

Sixty Men Killed.

Sixty men were killed and three seriously injured by an explosion of powder in the Balisle factory at Avigliana, Italy. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of the victims.

Maine Farmer Tries Irrigation.

A farmer in Saco, Me., is putting in an irrigation plant, with an 85,000 gallon reservoir. Irrigation in the East is a new idea.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

25 MILK AND CREAM.

Decreased supplies caused an active market the past week. At the various milk receiving stations the platform surplus sold at an average of $1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,523,161
Condensed milk, gals	15,160
Cream, gals	60,539

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	—	@	18
Firsts	16	@	17
Thirds to seconds	12	@	15
State—Fancy	—	@	17
Seconds to firsts	12	@	16
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	8½	@	14
Factory, fresh	—	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7⅞
Full cream, good to prime	6¾	@	7⅛
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	2	@	3½
Part skims, choice	—	@	4
Full skims		@	

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	13½	@	14½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	15
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	13
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 50	@	2 55
Medium, 1894, choice	—	@	2 05
Pea, 1894, choice	2 15	@	2 20
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 25	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 15	@	3 20
Green peas, bbls	1 05	@	1 07½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cherries, ₱ lb	3	@	7
Blackberries, ₱ qt	10	@	14
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Watermelons, each	35	@	45
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Up-river, ₱ qt	5	@	8
Jersey, ₱ qt	6	@	8
Peaches, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Huckleberries, N. C., ₱ qt	6	@	10
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	4	@	5
Plums, 6-till carrier	2 00	@	2 50

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
1894, common to fair	4	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice	8	@	8½
Good to prime	6½	@	7
Old odds	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	45	@	65
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	15	@	23
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	45	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	65	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, Phila. broilers	25	@	35
Capons, Phila	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Ducks ₱ lb	5	@	10
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Charleston, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 75
Savannah, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 40	@	1 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 25
Yellow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Asparagas, ₱ doz. bunches	75	@	1 25
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	90
Turnips	2 00	@	2 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	50	@	1 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	—
Spinach	—	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	50	@	75
Rhubarb	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	50
Kale	—	@	—
String beans, N. C., ₱ bushel	75	@	1 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	—
Spring Patents	4 40	@	4 50
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	—
July	—	@	78⅛
Corn—No. 2	—	@	55⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	34½
Track, White	35¼	@	42
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	6⅛	@	6¼

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	6 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 20
Dressed	5½	@	7

COLONIAL HEROES HONORED

Monument Commemorating the Capture of Louisburg Dedicated.

The unveiling of the Louisburg (Cape Breton) memorial by the Society of Colonial Wars was a successful event. The day was fine, the ancient harbor of Louisburg wa peaceful in its beauty, and over 2000 people from all parts of the surrounding country were present to witness the unveiling ceremonies.

The houses and ships in the harbor were bedecked with flags. The monument, which commemorates the capture of the fortress from the French by the colonists, 150 years ago, was dedicated in the afternoon. The exercises were arranged by the Society of Colonial Wars.

LOUISBURG MEMORIAL COLUMN.

(It celebrates the Colonial victory of 1745.)

Chairman Pell formally delivered the monument to the citizens of Louisburg, and Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, accepted it in behalf of the people and of the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada.

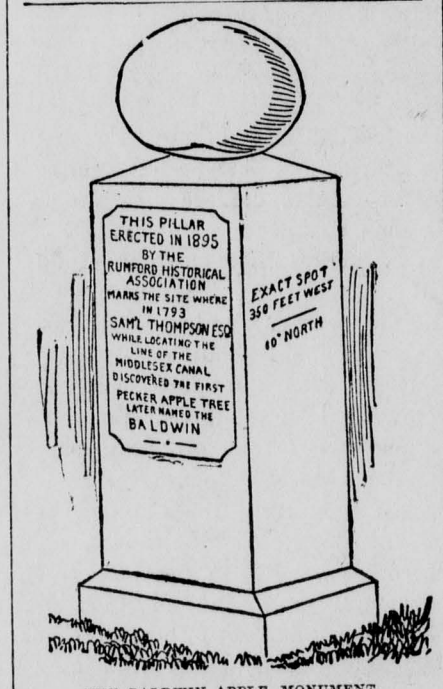
The monument is a granite shaft twenty-six feet in height, and stands near the ruins of the Old Kings Bastion and Citadel. On the front is engraved, "To Commemorate the Capture of Louisburg, A. D. 1745. Erected by the Society of the Colonial Wars." On the left side is the inscription, "French forces, 2500 regulars, militia and seamen, under Gov. Duchambon." On the right side, "Provincial forces, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Hampshire, 4000 men, under Lieutenant-General Pepperrell. British fleet, ten sails, 500 guns, under Commodore Warren, Provincial fleet, sixteen armed vessels, ninety transports, 240 guns, under Captain Tyng."

A MONUMENT TO AN APPLE.

To Be Erected Where the Baldwin Variety Was Discovered.

The Rumford Historical Society, of Woburn, will erect a monument where one hundred years ago was discovered the kind of apples now known as Baldwins.

Samuel Thompson, of Woburn, Mass., while surveying a route for the Middlesex Canal, discovered this apple. His attention had been drawn to it by the number of woodpeckers which gathered about the trees on account of the apples. Mr. Thompson thought it a new variety, and as it pleased his taste he called the attention of his neighbors to it, and he and his brother hastened to graft from it many trees on their own estates. It was first called the "pecker" apple, then the "Butters" apple, from the owner of the land where the tree was found. The brothers Thompson were constant in their efforts to scatter it far and wide, and for miles around the people secured branches of it and grafted their trees.


THIS PILLAR ERECTED IN 1895 BY THE RUMFORD HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MARKS THE SITE WHERE IN 1793 SAML THOMPSON ESQ WHILE LOCATING THE LINE OF THE MIDDLESEX CANAL DISCOVERED THE FIRST PECKER APPLE TREE LATER NAMED THE BALDWIN
EXACT SPOT 350 FEET WEST 40° NORTH

THE BALDWIN APPLE MONUMENT.

The neighbor and friend of the Thompsons, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, the eminent engineer, showed the fruit to his many guests, who came from distant parts of the country, and this did much for the spread of the apple's fame, which in a few years came to be known as the "Baldwin."

The granite shaft which is to be erected by the Rumford Historical Association of Woburn is seven feet high, and is surmounted by a representation of a Baldwin apple.

Oldest Railroad Engineer Dead.

Rev. Ralph Swinburn, the oldest railroad engineer in the world, who was associated with Robert Stephenson, the great inventor, died a few days ago near Charleston, W. Va., aged ninety years. He was a native of England.

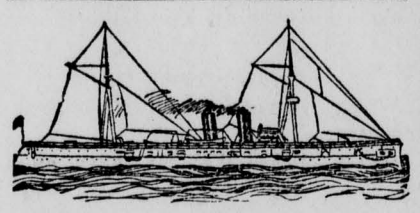
HUDSON WEDS THE SOUND

The Harlem Ship Canal Opened With Imposing Ceremonies.

LAND AND NAVAL PARADES.

The Waterway in New York City Joining the North and East Rivers Thrown Open to Navigation Amid the Booming of Guns, the Tooting of Steam Whistles, and Fireworks.

With pomp and pageant, with the booming of cannon, with the passing of two great parades, one on water and the other on land; with a big banquet, with the eloquence of orator and a blaze of fireworks, the Harlem Ship Canal in New York City, uniting the waters of the Hudson River with those of the Long Island Sound was formally and officially opened on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and these two great events will now go down into history linked together, although separated by an interval of 120 years.



UNITED STATES CRUISER CINCINNATI.

(Took part at opening of Canal.)

It was a fete day all over the city apparently, for not only were Harlem and the North Side draped in bunting and flags, but there was scarcely a street down from Harlem that had not flags flying. It seemed as though the whole population of New York City had turned out to see the two parades. It is probable that at least half a million people lined the banks of the canal and the shore of the East River between Spuyten Duyvil and Oak Point.

In every detail the ceremonies in opening the canal were an unqualified success. The celebration was begun at noon with a parade of many steam craft through the canal, in which Mayor Strong, of New York City, and other distinguished public men took part. As the parade started a young woman dipped a flask of water from the Hudson, and when the flotilla came to anchor at Oak Point she poured the water into the Sound. That constituted the marriage rite. At that moment a salute was fired from the United States cruiser Cincinnati, anchored at the western end, while another of Uncle Sam's warships, the Atlanta, saluted with barking guns the arrival of the leading boat. At the Sound two barrels of fresh water—one from Lake Champlain and the other from Lake Superior—were emptied into the canal to typify the meeting of the waters, the connection with the great lake system. Two hundred vessels composed the six divisions of the water parade.

The streets through which the industrial and military parade passed were lined with spectators, and the banks of the Harlem and the shores opposite Randall's and Ward's islands were black with spectators. It formed at Manhattan avenue and North River, and in it were detachments of United States troops, members of various societies, exhibits representing the operations of several municipal departments, and a long line of floats illustrating leading industries of the city. The parade marched across town through streets gay with the National colors, to the Madison avenue bridge, where it crossed and then proceeded to Oak Point, at the junction of the East River and Long Island Sound, where it was awaited by several thousand school children.

Mayor Strong formally declared the canal open when the two pageants met at Oak Point, where a banquet was served to 400 invited guests. Fordham Morris was the orator of the day. He said to General John Newton, who died only a few months ago, belonged the honor of planning the Harlem Ship Canal, for which Congress ordered the Government survey in 1874. In constructing the canal 550,000 tons of rock had been removed, 162,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth dredged, and 5000 cubic yards of retaining walls built without the loss of a single life. Mr. Morris said that the present canal was only a beginning. The plan contemplates a channel 400 feet wide and fifteen feet deep at low tide. It will require $1,750,000 to complete this work.

The fireworks display in the evening at Oak Point was the most elaborate ever witnessed in New York City. Fully half a million people gathered at Oak Point and its vicinity to witness the $10,000 worth of noise, blaze and smoke which concluded an eventful day.

The canal saves over twenty-five miles of distance in the traffic between the Hudson and Long Island Sound.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

He Leaves Washington for "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and Dr. O'Reilly, left Washington for "Gray Gables," Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, for the summer. When the President's train arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City, N. J., the President, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Thurber and Dr. O'Reilly boarded a launch, and were quickly conveyed to Mr. Benedict's yacht Oneida. In five minutes the Oneida was steaming down the river on its way to Buzzard's Bay.

During the absence of the President all official business will be transacted as usual through the White House. Announcements of appointments or of action in other matters will be sent by mail from Gray Gables, and made public by Mr. Pruden, the Assistant Executive Secretary.

The National Game.

All of the Cincinnati catchers are doing poorly.

The Louisville Club has signed Pitcher Weyhing.

Breitenstein, of St. Louis, wears a glove on his right hand.

Cleveland is playing a plucky game with a crippled team.

Dolan, Boston's left handed pitcher, is a second Breitenstein.

Clarke's good pitching for New York has certainly been a surprise.

Brodie and Keeler are doing the best batting for the Baltimores this season.

Of the new Pittsburg players Clingman excels in fielding and Cross in batting.

The Fastest Cruiser in Existence.

The fastest cruiser in existence, if she realizes expectations, will be the Buenos Aires, just built at the Elswick Works, England, for the Argentine Republic. She is constructed of steel, and is fitted with twin screw machinery of 17,000 horse power, which is expected to give her a speed of twenty-four knots. The Buenos Aires, which will be armed with quick firing guns of the latest pattern, is protected throughout her whole length by a curved armor deck.—New York Mail and Express.

Chimes on London 'Change.

On the Royal Exchange at London the chimes have played the same four tunes for fifty years. They recently broke down and new chimes have been put up which will play twenty-one tunes during the week, three times a day; English, Scotch and Irish airs on week days and psalm tunes on Sundays.—Chicago Times-Herald.

In the season just ended Canada and the United States sent to Europe nearly 4,500,000 barrels of apples.

Cinamon tea is recommended as a beverage for people who dwell in malarial district.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Canada's game laws have been revised in the special interest of American sportsmen.

Tobacco User's Sore Throat.

It's so common that every tobacco user has an irritated throat that gradually develops into a serious condition, frequently consumption, and it's the kind of a sore throat that never gets well as long as you use tobacco. The tobacco habit, sore throat and lost manhood cured by No-To-Bac. Sold and guaranteed to cure by Druggists everywhere. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

For Well People.

Most medicines are for the sick. Some can be used with good effects by persons apparently well. Occasional resort to Ripans Tabules prevents attacks that result from disorders of the stomach and liver.

To preserve is better and cheaper than to repair.

S. K. Coburn, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Your Health Depends

Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

★ ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR ★

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR

INVALIDS

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

FOR THE FEET Dr. Rosell's ZEDOARY is the best-known Cure for Sweating, Tender, Tired Feet, Corns, Bunions, &c. Mailed for 25 cents. R. D. PALMATEER, WATERFORD, N. Y.

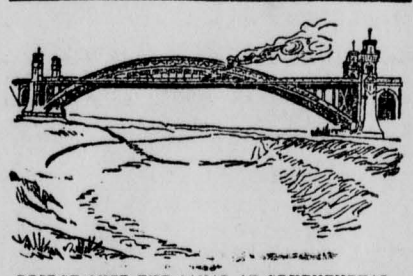
THE KIEL CANAL FETES.

With Pomp and Pageantry Germany Opens Her New Waterway.

GREATEST OF NAVAL REUNIONS.

Description of the Elaborate Dedicatory Ceremonies Conducted by Kaiser Wilhelm---All the Great Nations Assist in the Festivities---The United States Represented by Four Men-of-War.

The greatest naval reunion of the century occurred during the three-day fetes which commemorated the opening to the ships of the world of the Kiel Canal, the stupendous waterway—just completed by the German Empire—that forms the connecting link between the North and the Baltic Seas, and makes it possible for vessels of all dimensions to avoid the dangerous Danish coast and gain from three to five days' time when navigating the Northern waters. The whole affair was planned and executed by the indefatigable Kaiser, and his land and water entertainments and pageants surpassed in magnificence and elaborateness the barbaric splendors that attended the dedication of the Suez Canal, upon which the Khedive of Egypt spent $10,000,000. In answer to the German Emperor's invitations fifty-two war-



BRIDGE OVER THE CANAL AT GRUENENTHAL.

ships of the newest types, carrying sixteen admirals and 20,000 sailors, assembled at the war port Kiel to celebrate the completion of the canal. They were welcomed by twenty-eight German men-of-war, manned by 10,000 sailors and marines. The United States were represented by the ironclad cruiser New York, the flagship of Commander Evans; the cruiser Columbia, Captain Summer; the cruiser San Francisco, Captain Shepard, and the cruiser Marblehead, Captain O'Neill, Rear-Admiral Kirkland was in command. The great American cruisers duplicated the triumphs of their recent visit to England, when the whole town and numerous distinguished citizens of London did them honor. The fireworks taken over on the New York were displayed at Hamburg and created a great sensation. During the pyrotechnical exhibition the New York displayed a picture in fire of President Cleveland from her foremast.

FIRST DAY.

The Emperor and His Guests Entertained Lavishly by the Hamburgers.

On the first day of the ceremonies the Kaiser, the German Kings and Princes and the representatives of foreign royalties—notably the Duke of York, Great Britain's royal representative, who went to the scene of the festivities on the yacht Osborne—assembled at Hamburg as guests of the Free City, which had appropriated $100,000 for an entertainment, which was on the grandest possible scale. The royalties, their suites and the members of the Senate numbered 800, and for these, and for nobody else, covers were laid at the official dinner in the City Hall. After dinner all repaired in special boats and steam launches to the Alster Island in the Alster basin, an ingenious affair, erected on stilts and posts, and covered with plants, trees and shrubbery. It had room for 1000 persons. There they found waiting for them 200 women and girls, wives and daughters and friends of the Senators. In the middle of the island the Imperial tent had been raised for the Kaiser, the Kaiserin and their four eldest boys, and after the royal party and their guests had rested awhile all attended a splendid concert given in their honor. At its conclusion an exhibition of beautiful and elaborate fireworks was made. Then the Emperor and all the Kings and Kinglets, with their suites, and the Senators with their wives, daughters and friends, went on a tour of the Alster and the harbor, the embankments of which were illuminated. The Emperor spent the night on his yacht Hohenzollern. His colleagues of the purple accepted the hospitality of the wealthy Hamburgers, some of whom had been fighting for that honor for months past.

SECOND DAY.

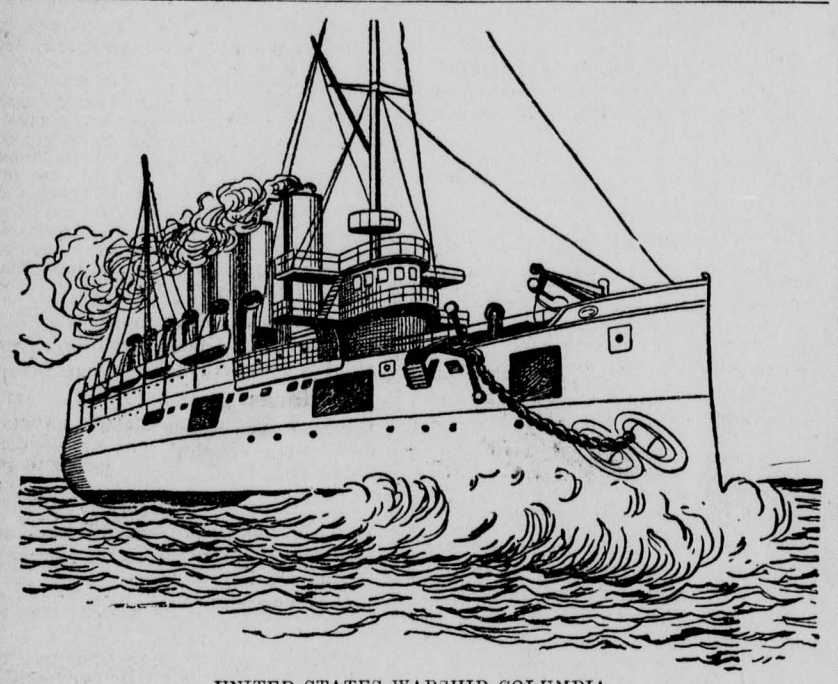
The Banquet and Ball in a Tent Modelled After a Warship.

Early the next day the royal personages and lesser notables embarked at Hamburg for Kiel, where the culminating ceremonies were to take place. They were several ship-loads in number, for the Imperial Court Marshal had chartered a number of the crack steamers of the Hamburg-American Packet Company and the North-German Lloyd to convey the Kaiser's guests and those of the German Empire from Hamburg to Kiel and through the canal. The route they took was by the Elbe. The Kaiser ran ahead of his guests in order to be present at the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar of Russia's personal representative, who traveled to the Baltic port by rail, though he is Grand Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Czar's navy. Alexis presented to the German Kaiser an autograph letter from Nicholas, congratulating the Emperor on the completion of the epoch-making event. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the train of warships and pleasure craft dropped anchor towards evening at Holtenau, near the place where the canal unites with the Baltic. There the Imperial tent was raised on the Kiel side of the canal. It was constructed after the model of the old warship Niobe, one of the first vessels of which the modern Prussian Navy could boast. Three immense masts supported the tent which measured 420 feet in length and 130 feet in width. The mast of the old ship Von Moltke served as the bowsprit. The tent contained salons and bedrooms and a banquet hall 310 feet long and sixty feet wide. It was lighted by electricity and furnished in lavish style. The Berlin Delmonico, Herr Borchardt, furnished the dinner. Covers were laid for 1200 and Borchardt received $25,00) for the job. The dinner was followed by a grand ball in which the Emperor and Empress, many Royal Princesses, the Ambassadors and their wives, Ministers of State and their wives, foreign diplomats and a host of others distinguished for birth and position participated.

THIRD DAY.

The Kaiser Takes Formal Possession of the New Waterway.

The climax of the splendid fetes occurred on the third day when the actual dedication of the gigantic undertaking was held at the Holtenau end of the canal in front of the tower that marks the spot where, in 1887, the late William I. broke ground for the canal with a spade of gold. The Kaiser first formally took possession of the new water route, the projector and constructor of which, Herr Baensch, was then especially honored by his delighted sovereign. This gentleman, when he undertook to construct the North-East Sea Canal, which is the longest in the world, measuring 61¼ miles, calculated the cost at $39,000,000, and not only did he keep within the limit, but saved $175,000. On the 5th of June Herr Baensch celebrated his seventieth birthday. The most powerful fleet of war vessels ever assembled, numbering upward of 100, took part in the naval display which followed. The list of fighting ships of all classes was as follows:



UNITED STATES WARSHIP COLUMBIA.
(Fastest vessel of its class at the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal.)

German, 8 battleships, 6 coast defence ships, 3 cruisers, 5 despatch vessels, 8 training ships, royal yacht Hohenzollern, yacht Kaiser Adler, 4 torpedo division boats, 24 torpedo boats, numerous small crafts; British, 4 battleships, 3 cruisers, 2 torpedo vessels, royal yacht Osborne, Admiralty yacht Exchantress; Italian, 4 battleships, royal yacht Sarvia, 2 cruisers, 2 torpedo vessels; United States, 4 cruisers. French, 1 battleship, 2 cruisers; Russian, 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, 1 gunboat; Austro-Hungarian, 4 cruisers; Danish, 2 cruisers, 4 torpedo boats; Norwegian, 2 gun-vessels, 6 torpedo boats; Swedish, 2 coast defence ships, 1 gunboat; Spanish, 1 battleship, 2 cruisers; Portuguese, 1 battleship; Roumanian, 1 cruiser, 1 gun-vessel; Turkish, Admiralty yacht Fevaid.

The grand procession of this formidable flotilla through the canal was led by the German dispatch boat Grille, followed by the Emperor's steam yacht Hohenzollern, with His Majesty on board; after which came his other yacht, the Kaiser Adler, conveying the rulers of Saxony, Wurtemburg, Bavaria and the other sovereign States of the Confederation. The long procession was closed by the Prussian iron-clad Worth, commanded by Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother. After this ceremony all the ships of the German fleet passed through the canal, and paraded before the Emperor in the big Kiel war port, the basin of which is from 1490 to 1700 feet broad and from forty to fifty-five feet deep. The other royalties passed through the canal on the Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. The Ambassadors, Ministers and other diplomats were accommodated on the Augusta Victoria, the Members of the Reichstag, the House of Lords and the Diet on the Trave and on the Columbia, the latter of the Hamburg line. All the ships drew up in battle line attired in their gayest colors and the sightseers were allowed to pass them and take in the magnificent sight at short range. One of the vessels which attracted great enthusiasm was the steamer Tantallon Castle, having on board Hon. W. E. Gladstone and a party who were the guests of Sir Donald Currie. The presence of the "Grand Old Man" of England called forth universal regret that German's Grand Old Man, Prince Bismarck, was unable on account of the feeble state of his health to be present. In the evening there were fireworks and torchlight processions and the Emperor again entertained his friends at a state dinner. The German Empire at the same time entertained the members of the German Reichstag in a specially constructed hall near Holtenau. At the conclusion of these functions the manœuvres of the Imperial German Navy took place, ending by the Hohenzollern signalling the Kaiser's adieu to the departing foreign men-of-war. This bit of sentiment marked the end of the ceremonies and the Baltic Canal, one of the grandest waterways ever constructed, was open to the ships of the world.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CANAL.

One of the Most Stupendous Works of Modern Engineering.

Nearly eight years have now passed since, on June 3, 1887, Emperor William I. laid the foundation stone of the Holtenau lock of this canal, near Kiel. The President of the Reichstag handed the Emperor a trowel and hammer, and the Emperor, tapping the stone, pronounced the work to be one of peace, honor, defence and progress. Then various Princes, Ministers, members of the Bundesrath and other functionaries each struck the stone three times. The practical task was pushed forword vigorously, and it is said that nearly 8000 officials and men were kept at work upon it continuously. The canal is about sixty-four miles long. Its course from Holtenau is through the route of the old Eider Canal and thence by a course as direct as possible, and yet with not a few decided swervings from a straight line, it reaches the Elbe a little east of Brunsbuttel. The Eider Canal, which was, of course, a Danish enterprise, had existed over a century, the advantage of avoiding the long detour around Cape Skagen having been obvious for generations. Germany, in taking up the new project of a ship canal, had largely in view its strategic uses, but it also had its advantages on the commercial side, and these, to a greater or less extent, the whole world can share. In order that the canal may be constantly employed and earning money, it will be lighted at night by electricity. The level is fixed for that of the Baltic; and in order to protect it from currents so strong as to impede progress, huge locks have been built. The width of the canal at the top is sixty metres and twenty-two at the bottom, and, as is obvious, large merchant ships can meet and pass each other, while, with a view to the demand of the very largest warships or other vessels, there are half a dozen side stations in which to accommodate one of the passers. Very high tides are to be feared only rarely, and the heavy locks provided offset this source of trouble. As a compensation for the currents in the canal, there is less danger of ice forming, although, of course, it is expected that in excessively cold weather it will be entirely frozen over. The canal is 200 feet broad between the tops of the embankments. At its bottom it is seventy-five feet broad. The average depth is thirty feet. The walls are constructed partly of sand, uncut stones and masonry.

ROUTE OF THE CANAL.

Reward of the Peacemaker.

Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at Washington, called at the White House and presented President Cleveland with a document of yellow silk, ornamented with ribbons of the same color, and about two feet wide and several feet in length. It contained the official thanks of the Chinese Government for the friendly offices of the President in trying to secure peace between China and Japan.

Patriots Successful in Ecuador.

Nearly all the interior of the Guayas Province of Ecuador has submitted to the revolution.

COOK BOOK FREE.

Every housekeeper wants to know the best things to eat, and how to prepare them.

"The Royal Baker and Pastry Cook."

Contains One thousand useful recipes for every kind of cooking. Edited by Prof. Rudmani, New-York Cooking School. Free by mail. Address (writing plainly), mentioning this paper,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Plans for Suppressing Mosquitoes.

Not long ago Robert H. Lamborn, of New York, offered a prize for a practicable method of suppressing mosquitoes. Hundreds of suggestions were offered, the most notable being to the effect that dragon flies should be artificially bred for the purpose. This idea, though not lacking in novelty and picturesqueness, was not deemed acceptable, simply because it could not be carried out on a scale sufficiently extensive. Dragon flies, under natural conditions kill a great many mosquitoes, but to multiply their species to any great extent would not be possible, partly on account of the manner of their development. They cannot be reared in a box like silkworms. The larvæ of the insects are ugly-looking worms, known commonly as "helgrammites," which crawl about in the muddy bottoms of ponds.

Another odd suggestion offered to Mr. Lamborn was that spiders should be employed in the war against mosquitoes. Some time previously, however, Mr. L. O. Howard, who has since become United States Etomologist, had devised and experimented with a method which proved to have much practical usefulness—namely, to pour oil on the surface of waters that propagate mosquitoes. A small quantity of kerosene employed in this manner will go a long way. If there is a stagnant pond or overflowed marsh in your vicinity, you cannot invest money more profitably this summer than to buy some kerosene and apply it. The process is very simple, the oil spreading itself far and wide in an extremely thin film. Five gallons, costing sixty cents, will cover 10,000 square feet. A single application will suffice for the season, and will absolutely prevent the production of mosquitoes over the area treated. The coating of oil quickly suffocates and kills all wrigglers. This system might be adopted most profitably in the neighborhood of some resorts.—Boston Transcript.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION
—AND—
All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

PURE BLOOD I have a valuable receipt for purifying the blood, driving away pimples, blotches, sallow skin, &c., giving a fresh, rosy color to the face. It is nourishing to the system. Will cure Dyspepsia. Simple to prepare. Contains no drugs, but a grand blood purifying tonic. I will send the receipt to anyone for $1. Address E. M. COLL, Box 885, Sioux City, Iowa.

SITUATIONS When QUALIFIED—Young Men to learn Telegraphy, Station and Express Agents' Duties. F. WHITEMAN, Chatham, N. Y

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Variety of Fuels.

Besides the ordinary domestic fuels, such as coal, wood, petroleum, kerosene, gas, charcoal, coke and peat, numerous other substances have been utilized. Corn cobs in their natural state or treated with some inflammable mixture and pressed into blocks are largely used, many patents have been issued for mixing coal dust or pulverized coal with some other material to form a fuel. Among the substances made use of have been clay, molasses, sawdust, Irish moss, asbestos, lime, resin, cut straw, chaff, petroleum, waste, corn meal, sugar, seaweed, broken glass and forest leaves, the idea being to form some solid compound. In shoe manufacturing towns leather cuttings are used as fuel. Corn makes a roaring fire and is largely used in the West. Chemical products furnish fuel, the best probably being alcohol.—National Car and Locomotive Builder.

MOTHERS recovering from the illness attending childbirth, or who suffer from the effects of disorders, derangements and displacements of the womanly organs, will find relief and a permanent *cure* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during pregnancy, the "Prescription"

MAKES CHILDBIRTH EASY

by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

NYNU—26

HE SWALLOWS IT WHOLE.

Better than mineral waters?
Well, I should smile.
Three dozen in a box, and
You can carry six
In your vest pocket.

Take one every night,
After dinner, or at bed time.
It beats Congress water all hollow,
Or Kissengen.

You always have it handy,
The effect is better, and
When you travel *it saves freight.*

I am an old traveler
And I get things down fine.

A • Ripans • Tabule

Is worth more
Than any spring in existence
—except a door spring—
I hate a draught!

$16 For this first-class High Arm Machine delivered, freight paid to your nearest railroad station. The Pearl is not a cheap made Machine, but a good one at a low price, equal to any Machine on the market, and for material, finish, workmanship and sewing qualities has no equals. No. 3, same as cut, **$16**; No. 4, five drawers, **$17**; No. 5, seven drawers, **$18**. CATALOGUE FREE. **JNO. H. GRANT, 216 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.**

PAY FOR PLEASANT WORK easily secured through an early application for Local Agency to sell the **DAVIS CREAM SEPARATORS** to Farmers and Dairymen. One style was shown in last number of this journal. Another will soon be pictured out. Meanwhile, write for Handsome Illustrated **Book Free.** DAVIS & RANKIN BLDG. AND MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 240 W. Lake St., Chicago.

"Don't Hide Your Light Under a Bushel." That's Just Why we Talk About

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Lulu Carter visited friends at Latta Grove last week.

A smart shower revived vegetation in this section on Monday.

Editor H. A. Thompson, of "The Times" spent Sunday in Philadelphia.

Miss Cora Fields started on Saturday for a visit among friends in Tyrone and Altoona.

Mercantile Appraiser Jas. Kegereis, of Orbisonia, spent some time in town this week.

Mrs. Wm. Ewing, of McVeytown, spent a short time in town last week visiting friends.

H. W. Harrison returned on Thursday from a ten-days' trip to friends in Philadelphia and vicinity.

E. R. Stratford, wife and child returned on Saturday from a month's visit to friends in Williamsport.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Douglas, Miss Bessie Douglas and A. R. Price, spent the past week with friends in Pittsburg.

Miss Lou Gayton returned home last Saturday evening from an extended visit to friends in the western part of the state.

Rev. L. R. Janney lectured to an appreciative audience in the M. E. church on Tuesday evening, on "India," in which country the speaker spent twelve years as a missionary.

William Rodgers, of this place, who was a patient at the State hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., escaped from that institution last week, arriving at his home here, on Thursday. He will be taken back.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term, by the local camp P. O. S. of A: President, J. Frank Zeigler; Vice President, E. N. Shank; M. of F. J. W. Longacre; conductor, G. C. DeFrehn; Trustee, J. Y. Appleby; delegate to State Camp, H. E. Archey.

MILL CREEK.

Duffy Himes returned last Friday from Juniata college.

Miss Minnie Simpson spent a part of last week with friends in Mapleton.

Mrs. William Stewart and sons, of Harrisburg, are visiting Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

James Horton, who has been suffering intensely from blood poison, is improving rapidly.

Miss Margaret Carothers returned home last Saturday after a two weeks' visit in Bellville, Mifflin county.

Children's day exercises will be held in the Baptist church next Sabbath. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Thomas Gates, wife and little daughter, spent several days last week at Gettysburg. Mr. Gates never fails to make an annual visit to that famous battle ground.

Isaac Gorsuch, of whose illness mention has been made in these columns before, is dangerously ill at this writing. [Mr. Gorsuch died about 10 o'clock Monday night. He was aged 78 yeary. His wife and eight children survive him. The remains will be interred at Mill Creek to-morrow.—ED.]

Some parties in this vicinity desiring to make a big haul of fish last Friday night put off a large amount of dynamite in the river just opposite town. Evidently they prepared for the explosion to take place while a freight train was passing but it failed to do so until the train was out of hearing. The report was wonderful and some persons thought our town had been visited by an earthquake. It has not been a great while since some culprits from this vicinity paid the penalties arising from violation of the fish law and it would be well for people to be careful.

CALVIN.

Uncle George Mierly is very ill and his death is expected daily.

Abner Stapleton has just finished burning a kiln of brick of 20,000.

S. H. Pheasant has been laid up with rheumatism for the past ten days.

Miss Gertie Roland and Rosa Shaffer are spending a week with friends at Grafton.

Mrs. B. F. Mierley has returned from a ten-days visit to Huntingdon and Alexandria.

Miss Carrie Bumgardner visited at the home of S. P. Smith, of Airy Dale, over Sunday.

John Mierley and Miss Blanche Querry, of Huntingdon, were visitors here over Sunday.

It is said that there will be fifteen new binders at work in Trough Creek this harvest.

B. F. Glasgow is visiting his sons, C. M., of Altoona, and Dr. G. M., of Glenn Campbell, Pa.

Miss Emma Glasgow, Miss Gertrude Roland and Miss Rose Shaffer, attended the commencement exercises at Juniata College last week.

E. F. Glasgow has erected a new porch and veranda to his house which adds much to the convenience, as well as appearance, of the same.

Jacob Bumgardner met with a very serious accident on last Thursday. In cutting off a knot on a log the ax in some way glanced and struck him on the inside of his left foot, cutting a gash over four inches long and severing the end of the ankle bone. Dr. A. J. Hamilton dressed the wound and at this time the wound is doing nicely.

Mrs. Silknitter, of Altoona, visited her father, C. W. Steele, last Sunday.

Mrs. Simon Wensel, of Huntingdon, is visiting her sister and friends at this place.

Mrs. G. W. Sipe, of Well's Tannery and Mrs. Cook, of Everett, visited friends in this place last week.

Rev. Taylor occupied the pulpit at this place on last Sunday in place of Rev. Kauffman who was obliged to be absent.

A business meeting of the Epworth League will be held in the church at this place Saturday evening, June 29, at 8 o'clock. Members and officers are requested to be present.

TROUGH CREEK.

I should say from present indications that most of the grain will be cut by the 4th.

John Mierley, Esq., of Huntingdon, came out on Saturday to see his old uncle, George, who is sick unto death. The old gentleman is in his 93d year.

Madison Swope has a dog in his possession that he would like for the owner to come and claim. He is a medium sized dog with yellow legs and belly, the balance of the body is of a dark color.

We fondly hoped for a good rain the past week which would have made many tons of timothy hay, but our hopes were blasted and the hay crop will be the shortest for many years, and perhaps ever known in this section.

The harvest commenced hereaways last week. If the readers of the ITEM who got clover hay bleached by the little rain that we had on the 21st had heeded the warning the writer gave them last March they would not have had hay down at that time. But some people are like the writer, they don't remember and don't mind when they do.

Had it not been for Mrs. Hollabaugh seeing three dogs after Messrs. Crotsley's sheep last Monday evening, they would likely have killed the whole flock. As it was, the dogs were frightened away by a number of shots being fired at them. Bert informs me that there were none killed. The next morning there were a ewe and lamb in the field that did not belong to them.

D. K. Coder and Jacob Bumgardner caused considerable anxiety and comment by walking up the road one morning last week armed with ax and cross cut saw, saying that they were going to rid off a saw mill seat. Of course they didn't tell a story, as they didn't say whether the mill was to be run by wind, steam or muscle. It takes some ridding off generally before one can saw shingle timber.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Dry weather and short hay crop.

Fruit is almost an entire failure on account of late frost.

Wheat is being harvested and is not more than a half crop.

Grandmother Giffin, of Saltillo, is seriously ill. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the P. O. S. of A. picnic at Latta Grove on Saturday.

J. A. McClain and wife, of Trough Creek, were visiting among friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Wilson Fields and John A. Shore, two of our young pedagogues, have returned home from the Rockhill normal.

A. B. Rider, our popular barn builder, who is now building a barn in Trough Creek, was among friends recently.

C. H. Drake, a former teacher of this vicinity, but now of Clay township, was visible in this vicinity a few days ago.

J. D. Crotsley and Wm. Smyers, of Cass township, killed a blacksnake on Jack's mountain the other day that measured 9 feet and 11 inches in length.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Fourth Annual Assembly of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua will be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 1 to August 2, 1895, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna, from principle stations in Pennsylvania, June 28 to August 2 inclusive, at reduced rates. The tickets will be good for return passage until August 5 inclusive.

The beautiful Mt. Gretna Park is situated on the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad, thirteen miles from Conewago station.

Mapleton Rifle Team.

Below will be found the score made by the members of the Mapleton rifle team at the last shoot—out of a possible 180 points. Distance 100 yards, off-hand:

Geo. W. Simpson	124	Geo. Wharton,	
Robt. Miller,	118	A. W. Swope,	132
Geo. W. Morgan,		A. Lamberson,	75
J. G. Gillam,		John Shoop,	
D. M. Cowher,	128	John Wharton,	117
Jacob H. Miller,	110	Geo. Miller,	

It May Do As Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes us that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especiay adopted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At B. O'Connor & Sons'.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1895:

Tuesday, July 16, part of Franklin township, at Franklinville, from 8 A. M. until 2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 17, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark until 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 18, part of Morris and Franklin townships at Spruce Creek from 7 A. M. until 12 noon; Birmingham and part of Warriorsmark township at Birmingham afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Friday, July 19, part of Morris township at Waterstreet, forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township, at Alexandria afternoon until 6 o'clock.
Saturday, July 20, Logan towship at Petersburg.
Monday, July 22, West township at Wilsontown, forenoon; Barre township at Saulsburg afternoon from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m.
Tuesday, July 23, Jackson township at Greenwood Furnace forenoon from 7.30 until 9; McAlevy's Fort from 10 a.m. until evening.
Wednesday, July 24, Miller township at Cornpropst's Mills forenoon from 9 until noon; Oneida township at Donation afternoon.
Thursday, July 25, Brady and part of Henderson township at Mill Creek.
Friday, July 26, Hopewell township at Beaver station from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; Lincoln township at Entriken from 1 p.m. till 4 p.m.
Saturday, July 27, Walker township at McConnellstown from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m,
Monday, July 29, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m.
Tuesday, July 30, Coalmont borough at Coalmont forenoon from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.; Dudley borough and part of Carbon township at Dudley, afternoon.
Wednesday, July 31, Broad Top City and part of Carbon township at Broad Top City, forenoon; Robertsdale and part of Carbon township at Robertsdale, afternoon until 6 p. m.
Thursday, August 1, Tod township at D. A. Griffith's from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.
Friday, August 2, part of Union township at Jas. C. Wright's, forenoon.
Saturday, August 3, Cassville and Cass township at Cassville.
Monday, August 5, Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township at Orbisonia, from 8 a. m.
Thursday, August 8, Tell township at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon till 5 p. m.
Friday, August 9, Dublin township at Neelyton, forenoon, 7 to 8 o'clock; Decorum, 10 a. m. to 12 m.; Shade Gap from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday, August 10, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg until 4 p. m.
Monday, August 12, Juniata township, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 13, Marklesburg and part of Penn township at Marklesburg station from 7 a. m. till 11 a. m.; part of Penn township at Grafton from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Wednesday, August 14, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mt. Union, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Thursday, August 15, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township at Rockhill, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Friday, August 16, Springfield township at Meadow Gap from 9 a. m. to 12 m.; Three Springs and part of Clay township at Three Springs afternoon and evening.
Friday, August 16, Henderson township, at Joseph Bergantz's store.
Saturday, August 17, Smithfield township, at Treasurer's office.
Saturday, August 17, Saltillo and part of Clay township, forenoon.
Monday, August 19, Huntingdon, 1st ward, at Treasurer's office.
Tuesday, August 20, Huntingdon, 2d ward, at Treasurer's office.
Wednesday, August 21, Huntingdon, 3d ward, at Treasurer's office.
Thursday, August 22, Huntingdon, 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 14, 1895, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1895, are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total 14 mills.

GEORGE M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 7, 1895.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

H. L. BOOK.

Tell Twp., June 22, '95.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

CHAS. STRATFORD.

Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

G. D. WOOD.

Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.

T. J. C. RIPPLE.

Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

B. S. RUMBERGER.

Petersburg, April 10.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments are needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,
CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

The Profit is Down

Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

....o....

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

THE PRINCETON.

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 26, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Jacob Long has been appointed postmaster at Cole's Summit.

—Jesse Corbin and wife are visiting among friends in Juniata township.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—L. C. Corbin, of Juniata township was among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Mrs. A. L. Greenland, of Cassville, is visiting her son, Bruce Greenland, at Bellwood.

—Joseph M. Baker has commenced housekeeping in one of G. W. Yocum's houses on Glendower way.

—The county commissioners have advertised for proposals for painting the iron bridges in this county.

—James O. Heaton, one of Cassville's popular merchants, while in town yesterday morning, made us a pleasant call.

—John G. Gilliam and family spent a few days of the past week among friends in Petersburg and vicinity.

—John W. Baker and daughter are visiting his father in Fulton county, whose illness has been noted in these columns.

—Drs. B. E. Himes and Charles Meals returned to Mapleton this week from Philadelphia whither they had gone to take the state medical examination.

—There are over 100 applications on file with the commissioners of Clearfield county for the position of steward of the new poor house they are building.

—In the case of Governor Hastings vs. F. J. O'Connor, of Cambria county, for slander uttered during the campaign last fall, the governor got a verdict of $3,000.

—J. G. Dell, who was principal of the Mapleton borough school last winter, was elected principal of the West Huntingdon schools at a salary of $60 per month.

—D. B. Miller, wagonmaker, is equipped with a full set of necessary tools but he thinks if the party who borrowed one of his planes would return it he could use it to advantage.

—A. W. Swope, Esq., was taken suddenly ill Monday with muscular rheumatism which effects his left arm and the region about the heart. His condition is somewhat improved at this writing.

—Miss Emma Hooper, of Mapleton, was last week elected teacher of the Lower Hill Valley school in Shirley township. The Shirley township people were well pleased with her work last year.

—Mrs. Samuel Bowman, of Hare's valley, recently found a land turtle on which was carved "K. E. S. 1811." The shell indicated that the animal had seen many conflicts, and bore other evidences of great age.

—R. H. Vandevander, of Bellwood, accompanieed by his two daughters, spent parts of yesterday and to-day with Mapleton friends. While in town Mr. Vandevander paid the ITEM office a pleasant call.

—Floyd W. Miller, of Huntingdon, formerly of Mapleton, was married last Thursday evening to Miss Annie W. Snyder, of Huntingdon. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes to the young couple.

—Rupley Isenberg and wife, of Altoona, spent last Wednesday in Mapleton, guests of W. H. Mounts and wife. Mr. Isenberg is a member of the Altoona city band, one of the best musical organizations in the state.

—Sometime ago I was troubled with an attack of rheumatism. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm and was completely cured. I have since advised many of my friends and customers to try the remedy and all speak highly of it. SIMON GOLDBAUM, San Luis Rey, Cal. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Sheriff Oaks, who had been arrested on a charge of opening a prisoner's mail was discharged by U. S. Commissioner Graffius last Thursday, the commissioner asserting the right of the sheriff to do as he had done.

—The new Methodist Episcopal church at Huntingdon will be dedicated next Sunday morning. Bishop Fowler will preach the dedicatory sermon. A farewell service was held in the old church last Sunday which was solemn and impressive.

—An eleven-year old son of Burket Whitstine, of Petersburg, came near drowning Thursday by falling over a stone while wading in the river. He was rescued by his mother and another woman but it was some time before respiration was restored.

—Last Saturday, at his home in Oneida township, this county, James Glenny died after an illness of several months. The deceased was a native of Ireland but had been a resident of Huntingdon county since 1863. He leaves a wife and a number of children.

—H. L. Book, of Tell township, a candidate for the Republican nomination for director of the poor, was looking up his interests in Mapleton last Saturday. Mr. Book is a reliable Christian gentleman, a good business man, and would make a capable official.

—The two commissioners of Blair county, James Funk and John Hurd, who were surcharged with $4,000 alleged illegal expenditure of the public funds, have appealed to the court from the finding of the auditors and will be accorded a jury trial in September.

—J. Marion Gray, member of the Senior class at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, arrived home to spend the summer vacation last Saturday. Mr. Gray stands well in his class and was the successful competitor for the oratorical prize in the contest held last week.

—Preparations are being made for a big demonstration on the Fourth of July at the Grange Hall in Trough Creek valley. All the societies and organizations in that section of the county and all well-disposed persons have been invited to participate in the demonstration.

—Word was received here Monday evening that W. McKnight Williamson, Esq., of Huntingdon, had received the appointment of president judge of the new Huntingdon-Mifflin district. Judge Williamson doesn't have a harsh sound and we congratulate him on his appointment.

—Prof. H. W. Pyles, of Waterloo, who served as principal of the schools of this borough during the winter of 1893-4 and who last year filled the professorship of the preparatory department of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, was last week re-elected to the latter position at an increased salary.

—The camp-meeting at Newton Hamilton will commence August 13th and continue ten days. On Sunday the gates will be closed but tickets of admission can be procured by persons desiring to attend Sunday services. These tickets will be given out at different places throughout the district or at the gates.

—Two of Huntingdon's popular young men, John D. Dorris, Esq., and Albert J. McCahan, last week entered the benedictine ranks. The former was married to Miss Eva Emily Shedd, of Boston, and the latter to Miss Amanda Mabel Settle, of Lewistown. We extend congratulations and best wishes to both couples.

—At the commencement exercises of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary held last week the graduating class numbered 40 being the largest in the history of the institution. All the exercises of the week were interesting and were attended by large numbers of friends of the institution from different parts of the country.

—W. E. Bitner, a conductor on the Penn avenue, Pittsburg, trolley line, arrived in Mapleton last week and will spend a short vacation among friends in this vicinity. Mr. Bitner has been in ill health for some time and expects his stay in this resort to greatly benefit him physically. We trust his fondest hopes may be realized.

—At a meeting of the borough school board held last evening Mrs. Louisa Dell was elected teacher of No. 1 school and J. Harvey Tate, of Mill Creek, teacher of No. 3 school. The teachers for Nos. 2 and 4 schools will be chosen at a subsequent meeting. Teachers wages were fixed at $30, $35, $35 and $40 being the same as were paid last year.

—A wreck occurred at Barree early last Thursday morning in which two engines and twenty-eight cars were demolished. Engineers Samuel D. Vogel and D. C. Shull, both of Harrisburg, were slightly injured and two tramps received painful but not serious injuries. The wreck was caused by the operator allowing two trains running in opposite directions to occupy the same track.

—I have two little grand children who are teething this hot summer weather and are troubled with bowel complaint. I gave them Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it acts like a charm. I earnestly recommend it for children with bowel troubles. I was myself taken with a severe attack of bloody flux, with cramps and pains in my stomach, one-third of a bottle of this remedy cured me. Within twenty-four hours I was out of bed and doing my house work. MRS. W. L. DUNAGAN, Bon-aqua, Hickman Co., Tenn. For sale by J.G. Gillam.

—The Mapleton cornet band has decided to hold a demonstration at this place on July 4th. In the forenoon a rifle contest between the marksmen of Orbisonia and Mapleton will be held. The afternoon exercises will consist of a ball game, tub and barrel races, sack races and other amusements. The band will serve meals and other refreshments at reasonable prices.

—The dog poisoner has been getting in his work in this vicinity. There are a number of worthless curs about town that could be spared, but among those recently poisoned was one belonging to D. M. Cowher that had at least one redeeming trait. Mr. Cowher lives near the Mapleton Sand Company's quarry and stones from the blasts are frequently thrown about the house. The dog early learned the alarm for a blast and when the alarm was given he would commence barking violently and so continue until the blast exploded. This warned the family to keep indoors and relieved the employees from apprehension of injury to the inmates of the house.

—George W. Morgan, while on his way home from work last Friday at noon, lost his pocketbook containing $21.25. At least a score of persons walked over it before he returned from dinner. When on his way back he saw the pocketbook, picked it up, examined the contents and found that it was his own. The light dawned upon him that he must have lost it on his way home but he had not missed it. This is evidence that Mapleton people don't pick up what doesn't belong to them; but, of course, we are not advising people to make a business of laying their pocket books in the middle of the road. There are safer places.

—Those who are fond of novelties will enjoy watching the growth of a "silver tree," which is very curious and beautiful. Fill a clear glass jar with clean water, in which is dissolved enough sugar of lead to make a strong solution. Tie one end of a short piece of strong twine to a piece of zinc about as large as a hen's egg, and the other to a stick long enough to lay across the top of the jar (thus suspending the zinc within about an inch below the surface of the water) and place it where it will not be disturbed. In two or three days delicate feathery branches will start out all over the zinc. They grow very rapidly and in a few days more the jar will be full of a beautiful, sparkling silvery mass. If not shaken it will last a long time.—*Ex.*

—The practice of freight jumping has resultd in the death and crippling of hundreds of people. This fact should serve as a warning to everybody but instead of the practice becoming obsolete it is more indulged in at this time at Mapleton than ever we knew it to be before. Last Friday two boys narrowly escaped being ground under the wheels and scarcely a train passes that from one to thirty boys do not attempt to board. The railroad employees here and the trainmen remonstrate with them, but seem powerless to stop the parctice. Parents have been appealed to but they cannot or will not stop it. We hourly expect to have to record the death of some of these lads. After some one is killed will be a poor time to appeal to parents to keep their children away from the freight trains and we appeal to them now to exercise their authority. It is no uncommon thing to see children not over eight years of age along with older ones jumping on and off of moving trains. If this warning is not heeded we hope the company will send an officer here to enforce the law. The practice must be stopped.

Crider Sent to Jail.

Benjamin F. Crider, of Hopewell, Bedford county, who carried the mail from Bedford to Fulton county, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Graffius on Friday on the charge of robing the mail. He admitted having opened a decoy letter and taking out three $1 bills and two 25 cent pieces all marked. He was held for his appearance at the United States court in Erie on July 15. In default of $1500 bail he was sent to the Hollidaysburg jail.

On Friday at Portage officer Westbrook arrested John McHugh, charged with attempting to break into the post office at Saltillo. William Snyder and Ross Sheeder have been arrested on the same charge, and will have a hearing before the commissioner next Wednesday.—*News.*

Picnic at Latta Grove.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable indications of the weather until a late hour Saturday morning the day proved fine and by noon near a thonsand people gathered in the grove at Latta Grove for the picnic and festival held that day under the auspices of W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A.

After every one present had partaken of the bounties of the festal dinner, the base ball club from Mapleton and a nine composed of players from Saltillo, Three Springs, Calvin and Beavertown, engaged in a contest which was very interesting up till the fourth inning, the score being Mapleton 0, picked nine 0, when in the fifth inning pitcher Steele, of Calvin, became confused by the guying of the Mapleton coachers. During the fifth and sixth innings the Mapleton boys hit Steele to the tune of fourteen runs, while the picked nine still had none. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning and the score stood Mapleton 14, Picked nine 0. Then the crowd proceeded to the grove where they listened to a patriotic speech made by J. E. Giffin, District President of the P. O. S. of A. of Huntingdon county. The speech was interesting and contained many facts with which a great many more of our people should become better acquainted.

It was a pleasant occasion and the hospitable people of Hare's Valley and Smith Valley deserve credit for their interest in the visitors on the ground. Music for the occasion was rendered by the Saltillo silver cornet band. The Camp at Latta Grove netted about $52 from the picnic. Considering that an excellent dinner was served for twenty cents and all other refreshments on the ground were sold at very reasonable prices we consider it a success also from a financial view.

Reduded Rates to the Seashore.

$10 FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Every one, old and young, needs rest and recreation at some time during the heated Summer term, and where can it be obtained better than at the seashore?

No other place can compare with Southern New Jersey in seaside resorts, either in point of number or of excellence. Atlantic City is the most popular resort in America, and Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City do not fall far short of Atlantic City's high standard.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose object always is to give its patrons the cheapest rates compatible with good service, has arranged for a series of excursions to the seashore, similar to those which were so popular last season. The excursions will leave Pittsburg July 18, and August 1, 15, and 29, and the rates will be as follows: Pittsburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Greensburg, Butler, and Latrobe, $10; Johnstown, $9.25; Cresson, $8.50; Altoona, $8; Tyrone, $7.65; Clearfield, $8.90; Bellefonte, $8.65; Bedford, $8.50; Huntingdon, 7.10; Mifflin, $5.65; proportionate rates from other points.

The tickets will permit of a stay of nearly two weeks, and a choice of either of the seashore points named above will be allowed

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on each of the above-mentioned dates at about 8.50 A. M.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, or to Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. Kings New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottes are free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased at private sale the following articles and placed same in the hands of my son, W. S. Beatty: 1 mower, 1 drill, 1 hay rake, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 1 sled, 4 plows, 1 harrow, 2 set of harness, lines and bridle, lot of household goods, 6 head of cattle, 6 hogs, 5 forks, hay fork and rope, an interest in grain in the ground. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.
MRS. ELEANOR BEATTY.
Page, Pa., May 21, 1895.

ESTRAY.—Came or was brought to the stable of the undersigned on or about May 2, 1895, a light bay horse about 11½ hands high, having a white spot on forehead. The animal is now in pasture at N. Q. Wright's. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away; otherwise, it will be disposed of according to law. OLIVER R. BROWN.
Union Twp., May 10, '95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

This Is

The Time of The

Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

In Early Summer

I was a reed in the stilly stream,
Heigh-ho:
And thou my fellow of moveless dream,
Heigh-lo.

Hardly a word the river said,
As there we bowed him a listless head.

Only the yellowbird plerced the noon;
And summer died to a drowsier swoon,

Till the little wind of night came by,
With the little stars in the lonely sky,

And the little leaves that only stir,
When shiest wood fellows confer.

It shook the stars in their purple sphere,
And laid a frost on the lips of fear.

It woke our slumbering desire
As a breath that blows a mellow fire,

And the thrill that made the forest start,
Was a little sigh from our happy heart.

This is the story of the world,
Heigh-ho;
This is the glory of the world,
Heigh-lo.

—Bliss Carman in Frank Leslie's.

TWO FRIENDS.

"You know the old adage, Lawrence, 'All's fair in love and war.' I shall do nothing unfair, but I decline to admit that you have any monopoly in that quarter, as yet at least."

"That's just like you, Grant, putting your oar in where you're not wanted."

"And how do you know I'm not wanted?"

"I shall not discuss the matter with you, Grant. Everything points to my being accepted, and I intend asking Miss Morland before we leave for England."

"Phew! that's quick work. Do you bear in mind that we start for home the day after tomorrow?"

"Perfectly," and hereupon Lawrence began to walk somewhat faster than they had been doing.

The other was, however, not to be denied, and strode after him.

"Look here, old man; there is no use quarrelling about it. Suppose we both try our luck. I too have made up my mind to ask Miss Morland to be my wife, and shall do so before I leave, that is, unless I hear of your having been accepted. Let us toss up to decide who is to be the first to ask her. It strikes me we are both somewhat too previous."

* * *

It was a cloudless day in the high Alps in early September. Two ladies were seated under the veranda of a hotel that from a height looked down upon the long, narrow valley in front. On the farther side of the valley two pedestrians might be descried skirting the lower edge of the somber pine wood from which they had just emerged.

"There's Apollo and Mr. Grant," said the younger of the ladies, a girl of some eighteen summers.

"Ada, I do wish you would give up that horrid habit you have of nicknaming people."

"Why, mamma, it is very appropriate, you will admit, in this case; he is so handsome. Apollo Belvedere we christened him."

"But even if appropriate, it is not well for a young girl to speak of people in that way; at any rate, to make a practice of it as you do. You seem to take great interest in the gentleman?"

"In which one, mamma? Pray tell me, for they are both interesting, are they not? From what I have seen of them both, I am free to admit."

"Somewhat too free, my dear, if it were not that you make the admission to your mamma alone. I meant Mr. Lawrence."

Oh, Ap——, there, I beg pardon, it almost escaped me again."

By this time the two friends had come up. For two months they had been together in Switzerland, and they had been bosom friends from boyhood—up to within the last four weeks. But the advent of Mr. and Mrs. Moreland, with their beautiful and vivacious daughter, had gradually and imperceptibly wrought a change in their relations. Both had been attracted to Miss Moreland; the artist—Lawrence—by her beauty most of all; while the other had sought and found solace from the distractions of a London literary life in her naive charm of manner and intellectual culture. Neither, up to that morning, had ever hinted to the other his aspirations or his hopes, but many situations are developed without words, and each came to regard the other as his sole rival—Grant regretfully; Lawrence with the arrogance and secret dislike of an ill-balanced mind.

"Is it true that you are going to leave me so soon?" asked Mrs. Moreland, after the first salutations were over.

"Yes, we're off on Wednesday, back to town," Grant replied.

"And shall we have the pleasure of seeing you in London this winter, Mrs. Morland?" asked Lawrence.

"I hardly know. Mr. Morland talks of San Remo and Florence, and Ada of Algiers so I fear that in any case our steps will not be northward."

Next morning rose bright and cloudless and found the two pedestrians already well on their way to the upper slopes. A guide had been dispensed with, and, indeed, with their experience in mountaineering and the comparative ease of the present expedition there was no occasion for one. The sun's heat of the previous day had slightly melted the surface of the snow, only to have frozen it hard and slippery at nightfall. However they reached the sky line, to linger on the highest level of the snow as if for a short breathing, space, for a few minutes, and resumed their toilsome walk down the other side.

"Here, Lawrence, I will let you have the benefit of carrying the ax on the way down," said Grant; "If there are any steps to cut, I will let you know in good time."

Grant was leading as he had done all along since they had quited the stones of the moraine. A strong rope, some twenty yards long, with the opposite ends passing around the waist of each, bound them togeteer.

Half of the distance over the glacier had been accomplished, when suddenly the landing man slipped and fell at a steep part of the descend. Before Lawrence had noticed it the loose rope had become taunt, and in an instant he had lost his footing and was following his companion in his rapid glissade. A few minutes later and their pace had accelerated to a dangerous degree, though at first the motion was pleasant enough, and Lawrence's subsequent wild efforts to retard it with the help of his ax were fruitless, because of their wildness. Their course had become almost headlong, when he saw his companion, who was somewhat in front, bound off a shelving mass of snow and then dissappear. Next moment he was caught on the same shelf, buried to the shoulders, and felt himself almost suffocated, as the rope tightened around his waist and chest.

He was safe so far, but in deadly peril, on the edge of a crevasse, into the depts of which his companion's weight was slowly dragging him. To seek to stay his downward course with the help of his ice ax, and devise some means of rescue for his friend was the one imperative step that lay before him. But that step, though he bitterly regretted it after, he did not take. A struggle of conflicting emotions, of past friendship and present jealousy, of sympathy and despair, and in one overwhelming moment of craven cowardice he struck a blow at the rope, now strained to its utmost tension. One of the strands gave way, but the other two still held together, though almost at the breaking point. Another blow, a muttered curse, and again a wild stroke, and then—Lawrence was free, his safety assured, with a sickening feeling at heart that whispered to him, "Murderer!"

Without venturing to peer over the yawning chasm, he crawled on hands and knees from the fatal spot, and slowly retraced his steps over the glacier. He had presence of mind enough to fray the ends of the telltale strands of rope before reaching his hotel, whence a search party was immediately dispatched for the recovery of the unfortunate Grant's body. It was sunrise the next morning before they reached the fatal spot. Traces of the tragedy were all to apparent on the surface of the snow, but the icy cavern hid all else in its depths. A man was lowered. His face was ashy pale when he was drawn up, and it was some time ere he could speak.

"I slipped of a ledge some thirty feet down," at last he managed to say, "and thought my last hour had come. Nothing below that but two walls of ice as far as I could look. The fall would kill him at once."

* * * *

On the evening before Lawrence's departure he summoned courage enough to press his suit with the unwitting cause of his crime.

"Don't ask me now, so soon after your friend's death," was all she said, but tone and manner made him feel sure that his subsequent wooing would be anything but a hopeless quest.

Twice he had long letters from Miss Morland, one from Chur on their journey to Italy, the other on their safe arrival at San Remo, and then they suddenly ceased, nor to his repeated inquiries was any answer vouchsafed.

It was New Year's morning, and Lawrence was lingering over breakfast, the paper propped up on the table in front of him. Lying among his letters was a small box with foreign postmarks. He opened it, wondering who had sent it, for the writing bore some semblance to a hand he used to know well. Wrapped in a sheet of a Florence newspaper was a small piece of rope—that and nothing besides. One end was cut straight across; two strands of the other were also cut through unevenly; the third was somewhat longer and was not cut; it had evidently broken under a heavy strain.

"His body has been found," he muttered to himself, with chattering teeth, his face now ashen pale. And then his eyes caught the first column of the newspaper as it leant on the toastrack in front of him, and mechanically he read:

"At Florence, on Dec. 24, by the Rev. F. R. Murray, Robert Harry Grant to Ada, only child of Sir Edward Morland."

It only remains to add that Law- companion had been rescued by a party crossing the glacier from the other valley, who had come up just as the former's retreating figure was disappearing over the hill. The marks in the snow arrested attention, and Grant's seemingly lifeless body was resting on the ledge below. All haste was made back to the hotel they had quitted, but it was several weeks ere the invalid was pronounced out of danger. On recovering he had gone to San Remo to recruit. The rest followed in due course.—New York Advertiser.

A Village's Good Example.

Summit is only one of New Jersey's villages, but it is setting the country an example that could probably be followed by every community in the land. A village improvement society has been organized and it is proposed to do all possible things to make Summit a conspicuously desirable place of residence. Receptacles for waste paper and such other scraps as are commonly thrown around the streets will be placed at convenient corners and many other of the little things that have too often been neglected in Summit and elsewhere will be carefully attended to. The school children are enlisted in the good work, they having signed a pledge to labor together "to make Summit a happier place in which to live by trying to remove everything which would make it less healthful and less beautiful." Compared with any of the other large cities, Washington is quite clean, but that it is less clean than it might be is frequently and painfully evident to those who refuse to be careless as to a matter of so much importance. Legislative edicts are good enough to some extent, but unless they are heartily supported by popular sentiment they invariably fail to accomplish much. The residents of Summit seem to be assailing the problem of municipal betterment in the right way.—Washington Star.

Treatment of Horses in Japan.

Horses are few in Japan, but the new kuruma runners who have turned teamster treat their horses after a plan they know by experience. When a horse reaches an in, hot and dusty his driver gets several buckets of cool water. Grasping the animal's tongue, he dashes a part of the water into its mouth to wash out the foam. Then he dashes another bucket of water on the animal's body. After that it is allowed to eat and drink pretty much as it likes.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

OAT MEAL FOR YOUNG CHICKENS.

Whole oats are not the best feed for hens that are laying. They are not concentrated enough, and wheat, which contains much the same elements of food as does the grain of the oat, is much better. But for young chicks there is no better food than ground oats sifted so as to take out the coarser chaff, and made into a cake. This will be eaten readily, and it will make the young fowls grow thriftily, even while producing feathers, which is always the most critical period of their growth.—Boston Cultivator.

RHEUMATISM IN A COW.

The most pronounced symptom of this disease is sudden lameness, or stiffness in the limbs, or some of them, changing to others and leaving the first free, with equal suddenness. The remedy for this acute or inflammatory form of the disease is to give one pound of epsom salts, followed the second day by one ounce of carbonate of potash and two drams of saltpeter, adding one dram of nux vomica. Give bran and linseed mashes, and repeat the treatment, after an interval of two day. until the stiffness and lameness are removed. To rub the limbs with ammonia liniment, or camphorated soap liniment, where the joints are swollen, will be useful.—New York Times.

TREE PLANTING.

In planting trees, be careful not to expose the roots to sun or wind. The broken or bruised roots should be trimmed off and all those that are too long to go into the hole without bending should be shortened.

While manure is desirable it should be applied as a surface mulch, and like water should be kept from the roots of the trees. Pulling away the old earth from close up around the trunks and substituting rich, heavy, soil in its place is decidedly beneficial. The quality of the fruit depends largely upon the character of the soil. A half-starved tree cannot be expected to produce fruit equal to that from a well-fed, well-cared-for tree.

Every farm should have its orchard. There is no need always to make a specialty of growing fruit. On the contrary many things should be considered before taking such a step. But there should always be enough raised to supply the family liberally, and it can be generally made a paying part of the farm business as well. Besides variety of products lessons the risk of complete loss.—New York World.

GOOD SEED.

Comparatively few farmers seem to realize the importance of carefully selected and well-cleaned seeds, writes Dwight Herrick of Illinois. Especially is this so of the cereals—wheat, oats and rye. Usually the seed is sown just as it came from the thresher, with its light grain and noxious weed seeds. By running through a fanning mill the light grain and most of the weed seed can be separated from the better grain; this, at least, should be done. But to improve a variety of grain, great care should be taken to secure the best-formed heads, the plumpest kernels, from the stiffest straw possible. One of the very best varieties of winter wheat in cultivation in the United States was secured by selecting the best-shaped heads at harvest time and afterward hand picking to get the most plump and better-shaped kernels. It was a tedious job, but brought the reward. This variety yielded forty-six bushels per acre on an Ohio farm the last season, and brings the highest price of any seed wheat known to the writer.

Oats are more apt to deteriorate in this country than any other grain. Imported varieties weighing upward of fifty pounds per bushel will in five or six years fall to from twenty-eight to thirty-two or thirty-three pounds. In the hands of a very careful farmer they will not deteriorate so fast; but the blight and rust caused by our climate weaken the vitality, which cannot be overcome entirely by the most careful selection and cultivation. So our only recourse is to occasionally change our feed, being sure to get imported grain. The best imported oats come from Scotland and Norway.

Most farmers take some care of their seed corn. Why not of the other grain? The same laws govern all. The average yield could be greatly increased by a more careful selection of seed. "For as ye sow, so shall ye reap."—New York Tribune.

CARE OF WORN-OUT PASTURES.

Assuming that the old pasture has been plowed, enriched, and sown with a good mixture of grass seed that has grown well, the grass should be cut in bloom for hay, declares Professor Albert A. Jager of England. Nature seems to throw all her energies into the perfection of her seed, the stem being then largely composed of indigestible woody fiber of little feeding value to the stock, while the roots are weakeded to the same extent as the new seed is perfected. Therefore, to cut when the sap is in the stem is to gain a more nutritious food and to leave a root in full vigor of growth. When haying is over, the aftergrowth should be grazed with fattening stock or working horses. Do not let milch cows or young stock into such pasture the first season, because if they require so much food for milk, bone and muscle their manure is poor. Keep sheep off, for they would tear up many of the young grass plants. At the expiration of about ten days' grazing take the stock off, and run over the field with chain harrows to distribute droppings and prevent the growth of patches of the stronger grasses. In three or four days the stock can be put back. In October or early November give a good dressing of dung, say twelve loads to the acre, spread and leave to the following spring. A daily ration of chopped straw five pounds, wheat bran one pound and cottonseed meal two pounds will help both stock and land very considerably, and without it most pastures will certainly deteriorate.

Second year—In spring chain harrow, then roll well, and when ready to graze put on the stock. See that the droppings are regularly spread. Should any rough tufts appear after a couple of weeks' grazing, have them mown down with a hand scythe, the cuttings carted off and given to the stock in the barn, and give to these places only a dressing of salt or caustic lime, the latter for preference, in a finely powdered condition. This simple management together with new seeding of poor spots will soon produce an excellent pasture, and moreover will keep it in a good heart and increase its value yearly. This is the method I have adopted after many year's experience and study in old England, where we take far better care of pasture than you do in America.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Don't have a dark stable.

Old geese make the best breeders.

Of all the stock on the farm it is essential that the cow should have good food.

It is said that lice will not live on roosts that are made from sassafras trees.

Shut up the barn tightly after the hay is in. Heating without ventilation makes better hay.

New York farmers estimate leaves highly as bedding material and their manurial value at $2 per ton.

The greatest success in apiculture as in everything else, is only attained after years of toil and actual experience.

The cow of whatever breed, is more than a machine. Moreover, whatever her merits may actnally be, she is susceptible of movement. Never conclude her to be a thing of perfection

The safest way for the onion grower who wants to be sure of plants for a certain area, however, is to sow seed enough that he will have what plants he needs even should he lose a quarter or one-half of those that have come up.

It no longer pays to keep a scrub cow a whole year for a $6 calf and 200 pounds of butter at the most, on a total of about $36 a year. It is a rare thing to find an Alderney, which will not make a pound of butter a day, and her full-bred calf will sell for from $30 to $60 as soon as born. These will eventually take the place of all other breeds of dairy cattle.

LORD ROSEBERY RESIGNS.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain Retires From Office.

LORD SALISBURY SUMMONED.

The Crisis Was Brought About by the Vote on the Motion of Mr. Brodick to Reduce the Salary of the Secretary for War---The Tories Again in Power---The Career of the Retiring Premier.

Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister of Great Britain, placed the resignations of the Cabinet in the hands of Queen Victoria and Her Majesty summoned Lord Salisbury to her castle at Windsor, with the object of requesting him to organize a Ministry. Lord Salisbury held a conference with the Unionist leaders before going to Windsor. He, with their advice, decided to form a coalition Cabinet for the purpose of carrying on an interim Government until the supply bills were voted, when Parliament would be dissolved.

LORD ROSEBERY.

The absence of popular interest in the political crisis in England was something astonishing. The subject was discussed keenly only at the political clubs. The public at large, apparently, gave it little attention.

A dispatch from London says: "The decision of the Rosebery Government meets the approval of nearly all its followers. It is generally recognized that an attempt to keep on in the face of recent events would have the effect to put the party in a humiliating if not a contemptible position before the country. There were strong tactical reasons in favor of resignation instead of dissolution. The Tories will now be compelled to govern the country for several weeks before the general election. They must pursue a constructive and defensive policy instead of one of irresponsible criticism. In fact they must face many of the embarassments which have contributed to popular lukewarmness toward the Rosebery administration. Nobody is so foolish, however, even among the Liberal leaders, as to pretend that there is more than a fighting chance, at present, of the return of a Liberal Parliament. It will require extraordinary and unexpected changes in the whole situation to lead anybody to believe in the possibility of a Liberal victory. The Liberals themselves, therefore, are among the most active speculators upon the possible make-up of the Conservative Cabinet."

Lord Rosebery did not arrive at Downing street until 6.20 o'clock. It was the action of the House of Commons in accepting the motion of Mr. Brodick to reduce by $500 the salary of Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, a motion made solely for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to an alleged deficiency in the small arms and ammunition stores, that resulted in the overthrow of the Liberal Ministry.

On the day of his resignation Prime Minister Rosebery walked unattended to the 8 o'clock service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. After breakfast he strolled through the castle grounds. At 11 o'clock he went to Frogmore, where the Queen, Princess Beatrice and Princess Christian had breakfasted. He attended a private service in the Frogmore royal mausoleum with the royal family, and afterward had an audience with the Queen. He then had luncheon, after which he was driven to the station, where he took a train for London. Arrived at the Paddington station, he took a carriage and drove to his official residence in Downing street. Here he found waiting for him Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General. Mr. Asquith arrived soon after Lord Rosebery. The quartet conferred until 6.45, after which the decision to resign was first officially made known.

The retiring Ministry, with the exception of Lord Rosebery as Prime Minister and the Earl of Kimberley as Foreign Minister, was formed by Mr. Gladstone in August, 1892, when he became Prime Minister for the fourth time. Lord Rosebery held the post of Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, and succeeded him, on March 3, 1894, as Prime Minister. Two or three changes were then made in the Cabinet by the transposition of members to different offices. With Lord Rosebery as Premier the anomaly was presented of a peer as the head of a Government party pledged in a measure to mend or end the House of Lords, with its inherited legislative rights. Lord Rosebery's retirement again calls to mind the prediction he is said to have made concerning himself when he was a schoolboy. He then declared that he would marry the richest heiress in England, win the Derby, and become Prime Minister. He in 1878 married Hannah (deceased 1890), only daughter of the late Meyer de Rothschild, who was then the richest heiress in the country; in 1894 he won the Derby with his horse Ladas and repeated the victory this year with Sir Visto, and he filled the office of Prime Minister for a little over fifteen months. Lord Rosebery is only forty-eight years old.

Cousins Drowned Together.

Louis McCarthy and Bow Harding, cousins, were out horseback riding near Wilkesbarre, Penn. They drove their horses into Harvey's Lake to cool them off. The horse McCarthy rode became frightened and threw him off. McCarthy could not swim. Harding jumped from his horse and went to his rescue. Both were drowned. The two horses swam ashore.

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY MEETS.

Robert Bonner Presided at the Annual Convention at Lexington, Va.

The seventh annual convention of the Scotch-Irish Society of America was opened in the chapel of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. Robert Bonner, of New York, President of the society, was in the chair.

ROBERT BONNER.

The convention remained in session four days, including a Sunday night, when Dr. John Hall, of New York, conducted an old-fashioned Scotch-Irish Covenanters' meeting. Among others who addressed the Congress were the following distinguished members: Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia; Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia; Professor George C. McCloskey, of Princeton; Harvey McDowell and Helm Bruce, of Louisville; Rev. J. H. Bryson, D. D., of Alabama; Joseph Addison Waddell, LL.D., the Virginia historian; General Fitz Hugh Lee, General G. W. C. Lee, of Washington and Lee University, and J. Randolph Tucker, Dean of the law faculty of the Washington and Lee University.

BANK ROBBERS GET $3000.

Masked Men Attack the Cashier of the Rainy Lake City Bank.

A message from Rainy Lake City, Wis., tells of the robbery of the Bank of Rainy Lake by two masked men. After knocking the cashier senseless, they bound him and robbed the bank of $3000, and then made their escape. Just before the hour for closing the bank Cashier Johnson was alone.

Two masked men suddenly rushed behind the counter with revolvers in their hands. The cashier made a jump for his revolver, but before he could reach it one of the robbers leaped upon him. A desperate struggle followed, during which the masked man shot twice at Cashier Johnson.

The second robber then came to the assistance of his companion and dealt the cashier several blows on the head with the butt end of his revolver. Mr. Johnson struggled for a few minutes, and being weak from the loss of blood, gave up.

As he sank to the floor one of the men struck him in the face. He lost consciousness, and when he regained his senses he found himself bound hand and foot and lying under the counter.

The robbers had locked the door. Several persons had been attracted by the pistol shots. They found the doors closed. The robbers hurriedly blew open the safe, grabbed $3000 in paper money, and with drawn guns made a dash through the crowd for the street. Their boldness staggered the crowd, and they got away.

AMERICAN MINERS KILLED.

Murdered by Mexican Indians While Hunting for Gold.

News has just been received from Sonora, Mexico, that eight Americans engaged in placer mining on the Yaqui River were attacked and killed by Indians two weeks ago.

The men had been very successful in obtaining gold, having just put in machinery at a cost of $5000. It is probable the murder was incited by greed for gold, as the Americans had accumulated a large stock, according to the latest advices received from them a month ago.

The miners evidently made a brave resistance, as empty rifles were found lying by their bodies, while scores of shells were scattered all about the spot.

The scene of the massacre is several hundred miles in the interior, and cut off from all lines of travel. The information came from a pack train driver, who was too ignorant to give particulars beyond those here related.

A HUGE ARSON PLOT.

Insurance Men, Public Officials and Firebugs in League.

As the result of investigations made during the last few weeks, much evidence has been accumulated in the District-Attorney's office tending to show the existence in New York City of a gigantic conspiracy to burn houses, to defraud insurance companies and to divide the insurance money.

On the confession of one of the chief instruments in the conspiracy, corroborated by documentary and other evidence, it would appear that for five years or more a combination of fire insurance adjusters, public fire adjusters, a policeman, attaches of the Fire Marshal's office, attaches of the District Attorney's office and hired incendiaries have made a business of setting fires, and have thriven on the proceeds.

BOTH IN THE OFFICE DEAD.

A Double Killing at a Little New York Railway Station.

Henry J. Kroosse, station agent at Philmont, N. Y., on the Harlem Division of the New York Central, deliberately murdered his telegraph operator, George J. Jacobi, who was his brother-in-law, and then committed suicide. The tragedy was, it is believed, one of premeditation, as Kroosse had been informed some ten days before that his resignation as agent would be demanded and on the day of the tragedy his discharge came.

Kroosse had been a faithful employe of the road for nearly a quarter of a century. His accounts were all right, but he was not as agreeable about the station as the public or the company desired, hence his removal.

The Labor World.

Washington has 20,366 factory hands.

Florida has in her factories 13,927 persons.

Ohio coal miners have voted to accept the new scale.

A large tin plate plant is to be erected at Akron, Ohio.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Sisters of Charity."

TEXT: "This woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did."—Acts ix., 36.

Starting now where I left her off last Sabbath in reciting woman's opportunities, I have to say that woman has the special and superlative right of blessing and comforting the sick. What land, what street, what house, has not felt the smitings of disease? Tens of thousands of sickbeds! What shall we do with them? Shall man, with his rough hand and heavy foot and impatient bearing, minister? No, he cannot soothe the pain. He cannot quiet the nerves. He knows not where to set the light. His hand is not steady enough to pour out the drops. He is not wakeful enough to be a watcher. The Lord God sent Miss Dix into the Virginia hospitals, and the Maid of Saragossa to appease the wounds of the battlefield, and has equipped wife, mother and daughter for this delicate but tremendous mission. You have known men who have despised women, but the moment disease fell upon them they did not send for their friends at the bank, or their partner in business, or their worldly associates. Their first cry was, "Take me to my wife!" The dissipated young man at the college scoffs at the idea of being under home influences, but at the first blast of the typhoid fever on his cheek he says, "Where is mother?" Walter Scott wrote partly in satire and partly in compliment when he said:

O woman, in our hour of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!

I think the most pathetic passage in all the Bible is the description of the lad who went out to the harvest field of Shunem and got sunstruck—throwing his hands on his temples and crying out: "Oh, my head! My head!" And they said, "Carry him to his mother." And then the record is, "He sat on her knees till noon, and then died." It is an awful thing to be ill away from home in a strange hotel, once in awhile men coming to look at you, holding their hand over their mouth for fear that they will catch the contagion. How roughly they turn you in bed! How loudly they talk! How you long for the ministries of home! I knew one such who went away from one of the brightest of homes for several weeks' business absence at the West. A telegram came at midnight that he was on his deathbed far away from home. By express train the wife and daughters went westward, but they went too late. He feared not to die, but he was in an agony to live until his family got there. He tried to bribe the doctor to make him live a little while longer. He said, "I am willing to die, but not alone." But the pulses fluttered, the eyes closed and the heart stopped. The express trains met in the midnight—wife and daughters going westward, lifeless remains of husband and father coming eastward. Oh, it was a sad, pitiful, overwhelming spectacle! When we are sick, we want to be sick at home. When the time comes for us to die, we want to die at home. The room may be very humble, and the faces that look into ours may be very plain, but who cares for that? Loving hands to bathe the temples. Loving voices to speak good cheer. Loving lips to read the comforting promises of Jesus.

In our last dreadful war men cast the cannon; men fashioned the musketry; men cried to the hosts, "Forward, march!" men hurled their battalions on the sharp edges of the enemy, crying, "Charge, charge!" but woman scraped the lint; woman administered the cordials; woman watched by the dying couch; woman wrote the last message to the home circle; woman wept at the solitary burial attended by herself and four men with a spade. We greeted the general home with brass bands and triumphal arches and wild huzzas, but the story is too good to be written anywhere, save in the chronicles of heaven, of Mrs. Brady, who came down among the sick in the swamps of the Chickahominy; of Annie Ross, in the cooper shop hospital; of Margaret Breckinridge, who came to men who had been for weeks with their wounds undressed, some of them frozen to the ground, and when she turned them over those that had an arm left waved it and filled the air with their "Hurrah!" of Mrs. Hodge, who came from Chicago with blankets and with pillows, until the men shouted: "Three cheers for the Christian commission! God bless the women at home;" then, sitting down to take the last message: "Tell my wife not to fret about me, but to meet me in heaven. Tell her to train up the boys whom we have loved so well. Tell her we shall meet again in the good land. Tell her to bear my loss like the Christian wife of a Christian soldier," and of Mrs. Shelton, into whose face the convalesent solder looked and said, "Your grapes and cologne cured me." Men did their work with shot and shell and carbine and howitzer, women did their work with socks and slippers and bandages, and warm drinks, and Scripture texts, and gentle strokings of the hot temples, and stories of that land where they never have any pain. Men knelt down over the wounded and said, "On which side did you fight?" Women knelt down over the wounded and said: "Where are you hurt? What nice thing can I make for you to eat? What makes you cry?" To-night, while we men are sound asleep in our beds, there will be a light in yonder loft; there will be groaning in that dark alley; there will be cries of distress in that cellar. Men will sleep, and women will watch.

Again, woman has a superlative right to take care of the poor. There are hundreds and thousands of them in all our cities. There is a kind of work that men cannot do for the poor. Here comes a group of little barefoot children to the door of the Dorcas Society. They need to be clothed and provided for. Which of these directors of banks would know how many yards it would take to make that little girl a dress? Which of these masculine hands could fit a hat to that little girl's head? Which of the wise men would know how to tie on that new pair of shoes? Man sometimes gives his charity in a rough way, and it falls like the fruit of a tree in the East, which fruit comes down so heavily that it breaks the skull of the man who is trying to gather it. But woman glides so softly into the house of destitution, and finds out all the sorrows of the place, and puts so quietly the donation on the table, that all the family come out on the front steps as she departs, expecting that from under her shawl she will thrust out two wings and go right up toward heaven, from whence she seems to have come down. O Christian young woman, if you would make yourself happy and win the blessing of Christ, go out among the destitute. A loaf of bread or a bundle of socks may make a homely load to carry, but the angels of God will come out to watch, and the Lord Almighty will give His messenger hosts a charge, saying: "Look after that woman. Canopy her with your wings and shelter her from all harm," and while you are seated in the house of destitution and suffering the little ones around the room will whisper: "Who is she? Ain't she beautiful?" and if you listen right sharply, you will hear dripping down the leaky roof and rolling over the rotten stairs the angel chant that shook Bethlehem, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." Can you tell me why a Christian woman, going down among the haunts of iniquity on a Christian errand, never meets with any indignity? I stood in the chapel of Helen Chalmers, the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, in the most abandoned part of the city of Edinburgh, and I said to her as I looked around upon the fearful surroundings of that place, "Do you come here nights to hold service?" "Oh, yes," she said. "Can it be possible that you never meet with an insult while performing this Christian errand?" "Never," she said. "Never."

That young woman who has her father by her side walking down the street, an armed policeman at each corner of the street, is not so well defended as that Christian who goes forth on gospel work into the haunts of iniquity, carrying the Bibles and bread. God, with the right arm of His wrath omnipotent, would tear to pieces anyone who should offer indignity. He would smite him with lightnings and drown him with floods and swallow him with earthquakes and damn him with eternal indignation. Some one said: "I dislike very much to see that Christian woman teaching those bad boys in the mission school. I am afraid to have her instruct them." "So," said another man, "I am afraid, too." Said the first, "I am afraid they will use vile language before they leave the place." "Ah," said the other man, "I am not afraid of that! What I am afraid of is that, if any of those boys should use a bad word in that presence, the other boys would tear him to pieces and kill him on the spot." That woman is best sheltered who is sheltered by omnipotence, and it is always safe to go where God tells you to go. It seems as if the Lord had ordained woman for an especial work in the solicitation of charities. Backed up by barrels in which there is no flour, and by stoves in which there is no fire, and wardrobes in which there are no clothes a woman is irresistible. Passing on her errand, God says to her, "You go into that bank or store or shop and get the money." She goes in and gets it. The man is hard fisted, but she gets it. She could not help but get it. It is decreed from eternity she should get it. No need of your turning your back and pretending you don't hear. You do hear. There is no need of your saying you are begged to death. There is no need of your wasting your time, and you might as well submit first as last. You had better right away take down your checkbook, mark the number of the check, fill up the blank, sign your name and hand it to her. There is no need of wasting time. Those poor children on the back street have been hungry long enough. That sick man must have some farina. That consumptive must have something to ease his cough. I meet this delegate of a relief society coming out of the store of such a hard fisted man, and I say, "Did you get the money?" "Of course," she says, "I got the money. That's what I went for. The Lord told me to go in and get it, and He never sends me on a fool's errand."

Again, I have to tell you that it is woman's specific right to comfort under the stress of dire disaster. She is called the weaker vessel, but all profane as well as sacred history attests that when the crisis comes she is better prepared than man to meet the emergency. How often you have seen a woman who seemed to be a disciple of frivolity and indolence, who, under one stroke of calamity, changed to a heroine! Oh, what a great mistake those business men make who never tell their business troubles to their wives! There comes some great loss to their store or some of their companions in business play them a sad trick, and they carry the burden all alone. He is asked in the household again and again, "What is the matter?" but he believes it a sort of Christian duty to keep all that trouble within his own soul. Oh, sir, your first duty was to tell your wife all about it. She perhaps might not have disentangled your finances or extended your credit, but she would have helped you to bear misfortune. You have no right to carry on one shoulder that which is intended for two. There are business men who know what I mean. There comes a crisis in your affairs. You struggle bravely and long, but after awhile there comes a day when you say, "Here I shall have to stop," and you call in your partners, and you call in the most prominent men in your employ, and you say, "We have to stop." You leave the store suddenly. You can scarcely make up your mind to pass through the street and over on bridge or on the ferryboat. You feel everybody will be looking at you, and blaming you, and denouncing you. You hasten home. You tell your wife all about the affairs. What does she say? Does she play the butterfly? Does she talk about the silks, and the ribbons, and the fashions? No. She comes up to the emergency. She quails not under the stroke. She helps you to begin to plan right away. She offers to go out of the comfortable house into a smaller one and wear the old cloak another winter. She is one who understands your affairs without blaming you. You look upon what you thought was a thin, weak woman's arm holding you up, but while you look at that arm there comes into the feeble muscles of it the strength of the eternal God. No chiding. No fretting. No telling you about the beautiful house of her father, from which you brought her, ten, twenty or thirty years ago. You say: "Well, this is the happiest day of my life. I am glad I have got from under my burden. My wife don't care—I don't care." At the moment you were utterly exhausted God sent a Deborah to meet the host of the Amalekites and scatter them like chaff over the plain.

Some of you will have no rest in this world. It will be toil and struggle and suffering all the way up. You will have to stand at your door fighting back the wolf with your own hand, red with carnage. But God has a crown for you. I want you to realize that He is now making it, and whenever you weep a tear He sets another gem in that crown; whenever you have a pang of body or soul He puts another gem into that crown, until, after awhile, in all the tiara there will be no room for another splendor, and God will say to His angel, "The crown is done; let her up that she may wear it." And as the Lord of righteousness puts the crown upon your brow angel will cry to angel, "Who is she?" and Christ will say: "I will tell you who she is. She is the one that came up out of great tribulation and had her robe washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." And then God will spread a banquet, and He will invite all the principalities of heaven to sit at the feast, and the tables will blush with the best clusters from the vineyards of God, and crimson with the twelve manner of fruits from the tree of life, and waters from the fountain of the rock will flash from the golden tankards, and the old harpers of heaven will sit there, making music with their harps, and Christ will point you out amid the celebrities of heaven, saying: "She suffered with Me on earth. Now we are going to be glorified together." And the banqueters, no longer able to hold their peace, will break forth with congratulation: "Hail! Hail!" And there will be handwritings on the wall—not such as struck the Persian nobleman with horror, but with fire tipped fingers, writing in blazing capitals of light and love and victory, "God has wiped away all tears from all faces."

To Prohibit Australian Meat.

Anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia are playing the mischief with the sheep and cattle of Australia, and Europe is getting ready to prohibit the importation of meats from there.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 30.

Review of the First Quarter—Scripture Reading, 1 Cor. xv., 12-28 —Golden Text: Heb. xii., 2 —Review Questions.

Sections of History.—The history studied during this quarter is contained in Matthew xxi.-xxviii.; Mark xi.-xvi.; Luke xix.-xxiv., John xii.-xxi.; Acts i., 3-12; 1 Cor. xv., 5-7.

Place.—Jerusalem and neighborhood.

Time.—A. D. 30, April 1 to May 18. The last days of our Lord's earthly ministry.

Home Readings.—Monday (June 24), Mark xi., 1-11; xii., 1-12. Tuesday, Matt. xxiv., 42-51, Mark xiv., 12-26. Wednesday, Mark xiv., 32-42, 53-64. Thursday, Mark xv., 1-15, 22-37. Friday, Mark xvi., 1-8; Luke xxiv., 13-32. Saturday, John xxi., 4-17; Luke xxiv., 44-53. Sunday Acts i., 3-12; 1 Cor. xv., 5-7.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

The lessons of this quarter cover less than seven weeks of time—from April 2 to May 18, but the events are appalling and majestic.

In what way did Jesus accept kingly honors? In what parable did He foretell His death? How did He seek to put His disciples on their guard? What remarkable feast did He celebrate, and what establish? Where did He manifest His bitterest agony? Who arrested and first tried Jesus? Who finally condemned Him? What was the cause of Jesus's death? What became of the body of Jesus? Where did Jesus first walk with His disciples after His resurrection? How many and what questions did He ask a fallen disciple? Where was Jesus last seen by His apostles, and what was His last act?

In our regular Sunday-school work, we have come again to the end of the most precious study and association in this world. But our true study and association are never to end. At best, we have only begun to know a life exhaustless in its lessons and its love. If only our hearts have sometimes burned within us by the way, we shall still seek Him, and find evermore more precious truth and sweeter comfort.

Chiefest amongst ten thousand, the one altogether lovely, blessed are they who find Him? Alas for those who live and die and know Him not!—Lesson Helper.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Consuls along the Pacific coast have been warned to look out for a filibustering expedition of Hawaiian exiles against the Dole Government.

Secretary Hoke Smith forwarded to the Treasury Department certificates showing that each State and Territory, except the District of Columbia and Alaska, is entitled to $21,000 for agricultural colleges for the fiscal year 1896.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert has found that it will be impossible to enlist the 1000 additional men authorized at the last session of Congress.

J. F. Cunningham, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, United States Treasury Department, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his home near Falls Church, Va. Worry over an approaching examination was assigned as the cause.

The jury in the case of Captain Howgate, ex-Chief of the Signal Service, brought in a verdict of guilty on each indictment.

President Cleveland sent to Spain a demand for the immediate payment of the Mora claim of $1,500,000 due an American citizen.

Secretary Morton issued new meat inspection regulations which provide for the branding of all condemned carcasses, the keeping of a record giving in detal the disposition of them, notification to transportation companies, etc., so as to effectually, it is believed, preclude the use of condemned meat for food purposes.

The President, through Secretary Herbert, appointed Commodore F. M. Bunce Commander of the North Atlantic Naval Squadron to succeed Admiral Meade.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	29	17	.630	Cincinnati.	25	22	.532
Pittsburg	31	19	.620	New York.	26	23	.531
Baltimore	26	18	.591	Philadel.	25	23	.521
Cleveland	29	21	.580	Wash'ng'n.	20	27	.426
Chicago	29	23	.558	St. Louis.	16	34	.320
Brooklyn	26	22	.542	Louisville.	7	40	.149

C. P. Birch, cashier of the West Chicago Street Railway, was robbed and murdered at his desk by a highwayman, who escaped unseen.

Andrew Plum, nine years old, was drowned, through the stupidity of a policeman, in the Plaza fountain in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

At Brownsville, Tenn., Sheriff R. R. Grove accidently shot his daughter Susie through the head with a thirty-eight-calibre revolver.

The Corporation Counsel will, in the interest of the City of New York, sue the estate of the late Sheriff John J. Gorman for an alleged shortage.

The excursion steamer Christopher Columbus, having on board over one thousand Chicago people, burst a steam valve while racing; one man was killed and many were injured.

The little Red Cross Line steamer Portia sailed for St. Johns, Nova Socia, from her wharf in Brooklyn. She carries an expedition under Emil Diebitsch, which will proceed to Lieutenant Peary's headquarters in North Greenland, and eventually will bring him and his small party of explorers home.

The Committee on Resolutions of the Republican League Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, refused to mention silver in their address. General E. A. McAlpin was elected President.

United States Secret Service detectives captured in New York City a stamp forger and twenty thousand postage stamps of Hayti.

Fire destroyed a large portion of the business section of Dover, Me.

Four tramps were killed and three carloads of cattle crushed in a freight wreck near Bedford, Iowa.

The boat race among Cornell, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania at Poughkeepsie was postponed because wash from Governor Morton's tug jammed the Pennsylvania shell against her boat-house float and damaged her.

F. A. Grover, foreman of the Rochester (N. Y.) Electric Company, survived a shock of 2899 volts of electricity.

The Republican League Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, adjourned after voting to leave party issues to the National Convention.

Lightning struck a dynamite magazine near Kingwood, W. Va. Several men were killed by the ensuing explosion, and a great deal of property was destroyed.

ALEXANDRIA AND VICINITY.

Harvest.

Hay-making.

Cherries are ripe.

Gardens growing nicely.

B. R. Hopkins, of McKeesport, was a recent visitor.

Paul Dysart, of Tyrone, is enjoying a vacation in Alexandria.

If you have any news of interest, mail to box 100, Alexandria.

Charles Jones is meeting with success in establishing his bakery.

T. F. Rishel came in from Ramey to spend Sunday with his friends.

Mrs. Will Spyker and family, of Tyrone, are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nich. Piper.

Forty-seven carp, aggregating over 180 pounds, were recently caught by draining Hatfield's mill race.

Mrs. B. R. Hatfield participated in the organ recital at the M. E. church in Huntingdon last week.

A little minister came to brighten and bring joy to the Reformed church parsonage last week.

Mrs. Andrew Roseborough, of Cottage, this county, was in town on Friday.

Miss Sadie Stewart has been seriously ill for the past few days.

Miss Anna D. Varner is home on vacation from the Homeopathic Medical college, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Jacob S. Stewart, a prominent lawyer of Philipsburg, N. J., is a guest amid familiar scenes.

The Presbyterian church lecture room has been repaired by calciming the ceiling and papering the walls.

The long looked-for and welcome rain came on Friday afternoon.

The first picnic of the season was held in Maple Grove on Saturday afternoon, 15th, by young people of Alexandria and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Isenberg and family, of Altoona, are visiting at George Shultzbarger's. Mr. Isenberg is a prominent musician of the Altoona city band.

The Reformed congregation have filled and graded their church yard, improving the appearance of the same very much.

Wm. Warfel and Miss Anderson, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday in Alexandria.

W. Mason Neff, of Franklin and Marshall college, is home on vacation and is farming for pastime.

Harry W. Itinger was taking in the sights at Philipsburg, Centre county, last week.

Mrs. Julia Flenner and Mrs. Eva Lloyd are sojourning a few weeks with friends at McKeesport, Allegheny county.

Mack Henderson, Esq., a legal light of Huntingdon, was in town on Friday.

Harry Roller and sister, Miss Myrtie, of Williamsburg, were in our village on Thursday.

John Phillips on Monday, 17th, received four cans of yearling brook trout which were placed in the stream at the head of the Loop. Several cans of fry have been placed at the same place the last few years and it will soon be a splendid resort of the speckeled beauties.

A splendid granite monument has been placed on the Stewart lot in the Presbyterian cemetery, weighing about twelve tons. It is placed in a prominent position and serves to enhance the surroundings of our already beautiful city of the dead.

The citizens of our quiet Borough were aroused from their slumber on Thursday morning about 1:30 o'clock by an alarm of fire, which was first seen by one of our young men homeward bound from a night session of court. Upon investigation it was discovered that the large brick house and barn of Mrs. Antis Ellis at the upper end of Alexandria was the scene of the conflagration. When the people arrived. the flames were beyond control The buildings were entirely destroyed and the efforts of the crowd were put forth to save the adjacent buildings. The loss is covered by insurance. The house was formerly known as the Samuel Isenberg property, and as such will be known by our oldest residents. It was one of the oldest buildings in Alexandria.

Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

To provide the most attractive method of spending a summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two delightful tours to the North. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. Magnificent scenery begins with the journey and ends only with its completion.

The names of the places to be visited are familiar to all and suggestive of wonderland. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson. The dates fixed for the departures of these two tours are July 16 and August 20, and the round-trip rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington will cover all the necessary expenses during the time absent. A beautiful descriptive itinerary can be procured from the tourist department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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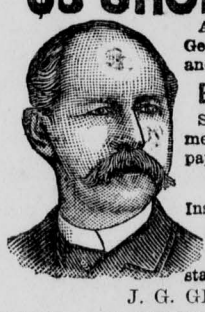

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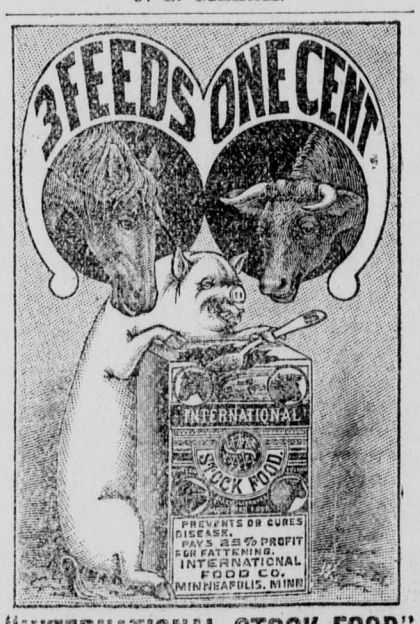

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